

## THE

## NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## PACKERS PROTEST PROFIT LIMITS Claimed Inequitable Both for Large and Small Packers

Terms outlined by the Meat Division of the U. S. Food Administration for the limitation of profits of the meat packing industry have been protested by the packers as unjust and inequitable. This protest is not confined to the so-called "big packers," who are subjected to specially severe regulation. The smaller packers also object, claiming that the limitations fixed are as unfair to them as to the larger packers.

Notwithstanding these protests the regulations governing packers' profits have been promulgated and are in effect.

As stated in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, the government limits all meat packers, except the five large packers, to a net profit of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on their total sales, figured on a period of one year's business. This profit is figured net after expenses are paid; interest on borrowed money being considered expense, but federal taxes not being allowed as expense.

The five large packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy—are put in a special class, with further restrictions. Their net profits are limited to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on actual sales for a year and in addition they are forbidden to earn more than 9 per cent on the average capital used by them in their business, including borrowed capital.

This applies to the meat business only, covering slaughtering and fresh and prepared meat products, and all foods mainly of animal origin. It also includes the car lines, marketing branches, and by-product business such as hides, wool, fats, tankage and other offal.

On the so-called "specialties," such as glue, fertilizers, soap, etc., a special limitation of 15 per cent. earnings on the capital used will be permitted, but this is only a temporary ruling and may be changed.

The smaller packer is not restricted as to his maximum on capital involved, being required only to keep within the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. limit on volume of business.

Both large and small packers have protested these percentage figures as not being sufficiently liberal, but the Food Administration has stated to them that its investigations have satisfied it that the percentages allowed are entirely sufficient, and that it believes the packers will find by experience that they will prove satisfactory all around. If there is found to be any serious difficulty arising from these limitations, it is intimated that the subject will be taken up and reconsidered for adjustment.

**Statement by the Food Administration.**

There was a conference at Washington last

Saturday between Mr. Hoover and representatives of the larger packers, and at its conclusion the Food Administration gave out the following statement for publication on this matter:

Messrs. Armour, Wilson, Swift, Morris and representing also Messrs. Cudahy, the five great Chicago packing firms, had a conference today with the Food Administrator in Washington. The packers made a strong protest against the Food Administration's regulation fixing the earnings of the packers upon a basis of 9 per cent. maximum profit, this figure having been arrived at after investigation of pre-war earnings and the consideration of the entire situation by the Food Administration.

Their view was that the Food Administration basis might limit their borrowing capacity, and did not yield them sufficient to pay for the necessary expansion of plant and equipment, and that no new capital could be found for this purpose during the war. They also believed that unless the plants were annually expanded they could not hope to maintain their efficiency and meet the annual increase in the country's and the world's demands.

The packers stated they would cheerfully work under any regulations made by the government, but they represented strongly that the entire responsibility for any future shortage in production by the packinghouse industry must fall upon the Food Administration by virtue of this ruling.

Mr. Hoover stated that investigations showed that pre-war earnings were slightly less than 9 per cent., and that any request for an increase was practically asking the producers and consumers of the country to pay for plant expansion. He raised the question of public policy and the rights of the public in extensions created in this manner. He expressed the belief that in this industry, where the export was larger than the country's supply as a result of the war, there could be no lack of confidence on the part of the banking community in the packers' earning capacity. He took the view that if the packers exhausted their abilities for construction out of their earnings, and that if the government required specific extensions of plant to meet war needs, these would be considered upon their merits, from time to time.

The packers were in full accord with the principle that no industry should seek to earn larger profits out of war needs, and Mr. J. Ogden Armour remarked that his firm was prepared to employ practically all profits obtained in increasing production.

## Regulations for Computing Packers' Profits

Following is the complete official draft of the rules and regulations relating to the profits of slaughtering and meat packing concerns, as formulated by the Meat Division of the U. S. Food Administration. These rules were only completed this week, and are made public here for the first time.

As will be seen, they cover the subject in great detail, dividing the industry into classes, and specifying methods of figuring profits for each class. The profit limitations are as set forth above— $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on business done by smaller packers and 9 and 15 per cent. on investment of the larger packers. But the rules go into minute detail as to classification of business, method of computing investments, etc., and the larger packers are hedged about with all conceivable restrictions to prevent any evasion of the profit limitation.

The rules in full follow:

### I. RULES FOR LICENSEES WITH ANNUAL SALES EXCEEDING \$100,000,000.

#### ARTICLE I.

#### LICENSEES SUBJECT TO THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Section 1.—TO WHOM RULES ARE APPLICABLE. Every person or corporation shall be subject to these Rules and Regulations who is required to procure a license for the conduct of his business by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October 8, 1917, and who shall be engaged in the slaughtering of livestock and the

manufacture of products therefrom, and whose aggregate sales during the twelve months ending November 1, 1917, exceeded \$100,000,000. These rules shall take effect as of November 1, 1917.

Section 2.—AMENDMENTS. The chief of the meat division reserves authority, by general regulation, or by special regulation addressed to particular concerns, to change the rules and rates of profit hereby established and to establish other rules and methods on such notice and in such manner as he shall deem reasonable and fair.

Section 3.—APPLICATIONS BY LICENSEES. If any licensee desires an interpretation of any matter in these rules, or any exception or special ruling relating to his business, he shall make written application therefor to the chief of the meat division, stating fully the facts and the reasons for such application, and licensee shall take no action in such matter without the written authority of said chief.

Section 4.—METHODS. Each licensee is forbidden to make any change in his method of doing business designed to effect or which shall effect, or to adopt any business practice designed to effect or which shall effect, a rate of profit beyond the limit fixed under these rules.

#### ARTICLE II.

#### REGULATION OF PROFITS.

Section 1.—CLASSES OF BUSINESS. For the purposes of this article the business, investments, income and profits of licensee shall be divided into three classes as defined below.

In said definition the term business shall be deemed to include production, slaughtering, (Continued on page 24.)

December 8, 1917

## Hoover Is for Universal Price Regulation

In an interview given upon the occasion of his visit to New York City this week to confer on the food situation, Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, declared that there is plenty of food in this country, and that it is not a question of deficiency, but of what surplus we have to send abroad to our allies.

He reiterated his statement that the Government now has no authority to fix prices, but is trying to regulate prices through control of wholesalers and other powers given it by Congress. If price fixing is to be legalized by Congress, he said, it should extend all along the line. Prices must be regulated, either by law or otherwise, or the cost of living and the wage scale will rise to dangerous heights. The choice of two evils is to regulate prices, he said.

Mr. Hoover said the retailer would have to be regulated by "pitiless publicity," and plans to that end were now in progress of formation. In his statement to the newspapers in New York he is quoted as follows:

"The question of the control of prices is deeply involved. The Food Administration has no control of prices. There is no provision in the food bill for such control. We are making use of the powers of embargo and the right to purchase certain commodities, like wheat, placing all allied, army and navy buying under food administration. It thus becomes possible in some commodities to control wholesale prices.

### Universal Price Fixing Is Needed.

"If we have price fixing, it ought to extend to all. If we are going to limit the farmer in what he gets, there should be a control on what he buys. If we fix prices for a retailer, we have got to put a limit on what he can spend. That control rests with Congress.

"The fact is that the country is between the horns of two dilemmas. Either prices must be regulated or we must expect continuously increasing wages. We must bring the increased cost of living to a stop or have a constantly ascending wage scale. The least of these two evils is to bring a stop to increased cost of living, that is, regulate prime commodities.

"That issue has been faced in every country. I do not see any evasion of it here. The retailer is all bound up in the entire problem. We can determine what is a fair price on staple commodities day by day in order that he does not charge exorbitant prices."

Mr. Hoover said this arrangement, which has been tried out as an experiment in Chicago, has worked well, and the food administration in New York City is going to try it with a published list of prices for certain staple foodstuffs. Mr. Hoover continued:

"We are not trying so much to regulate prices, but are regulating the profit that can be made. You can take it that there is no profiteering in this country of any dimensions among the food manufacturing trades.

"There are any number of honest retailers whose profits are fixed on costs. On the other hand, there are some per cent. who do not play the game fair. That percentage reacts on those who are willing to play the game fair. In the main the retailer is not getting rich.

"Our remedy is not to put people in jail but to take away their licenses to do business. The fatal mistake they made in Europe was that they rushed straightway at the retailer with maximum prices without regard to the cost to him. The retailer went out of business."

Mr. Hoover said the Food Administration proposes to begin at the producer and work down through the primary links to the retailer. There are now thirty-eight staple commodities on which work has been begun, each with five or six links in a distinct chain,

but the Food Administrator emphasized the fact that it all takes time.

"There is plenty of food in this country," he continued. "Our food problem is a problem of surplus, not of deficiency. It is a problem of how much we can send to the Allies."

### THE EXPORT TRADE BILL.

The export trade bill is the unfinished business which the Senate finds before it upon return from the recess. The measure passed the House last session and will pass the Senate and reach the Executive before the Christmas vacation.

The big feature will be to bend the law so the Sherman anti-trust law will govern our foreign trade promoters, but not to the extent that will bar the successful development of the trade.

Limitations which the bill should impose upon associations formed for the purpose of promoting foreign trade are these, according to the Senate committee:

"(a) The authority hereby conferred should not result in the restraint of trade with the United States, which is clearly prohibited by the Sherman law.

"(b) While the purpose of the bill is to increase our foreign trade it should not result in destroying the business of other companies, associations, or individuals who may be engaged in foreign trade. The purpose is to increase and improve this trade, not injure it.

"(c) While we realize that any sales in foreign commerce may incidentally and temporarily result in the increase in prices of some of the articles to home consumers, these associations ought not be permitted to so conduct their affairs as to artificially or intentionally and unduly enhance the prices of commodities in which they are dealing to the home consumer."

This illustration is then brought home, which by its nature shows the legislation to be of great importance. The committee says:

"While the large packers, in order to get their full share of the foreign trade, ought to be permitted to form associations for the purpose of buying meat products and selling them abroad, they ought not to be allowed to so conduct this branch of their business as to increase the prices at home more than would naturally result from the export trade. They ought not to be permitted to buy ostensibly for this trade and then use their stock for the purpose of depressing prices to the point of ruining home competitors and then raise the prices to all consumers, and thereby secure a monopoly. Hence this last restriction."

### ASKS GOVT. CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission made a special report to Congress this week in which it recommended either the Government operation of all railroads, or their pooling under a single management for the duration of the war, with Government financial aid for their operation.

The commission urged the operation of all the American railways "as a unit by the President during the period of the war as a war measure under the war powers vested in him by the Constitution and those which have been or may be conferred by the Congress."

It was inferred in the report of the commission that this is not a time when a general advance should be allowed in freight rates because shippers should be assured rea-

sonable transportation charges. Inasmuch as the roads are in a bad financial way, it was suggested to Congress that the Government extend loans to the roads out of the funds of the United States Treasury upon such conditions as may be properly fixed. The report, signed by Chairman Hall, specified the following:

1. That Congress suspend the operation of the anti-trust laws, except in respect of consolidations or mergers of parallel and competing lines.

2. Suspend the anti-pooling provisions of section 5 of the act.

3. Extend loans to needy railroads out of United States Treasury.

4. Regulate the security issues of railroads.

5. Some elastic provisions for establishment of new routes would probably be needed.

### REGULATE PROVISION TRADING.

The following regulations were announced this week by the Chicago Board of Trade putting further restrictions upon trading in provisions:

"Trading in provisions either for current month or for future delivery, for the purpose of unduly influencing values, is forbidden.

"No purchases or sales of provisions shall be made for future delivery beyond six months ahead of the month current at the time of such purchases or sales.

"No daily fluctuations of price in any delivery beyond 50 cents a hundredweight for lard and ribs or \$1 a barrel for mess pork from closing price of last previous closing shall be permitted.

"Any member disregarding these regulations will be considered as violating section 9 of rule iv.

"The foregoing regulations will be operative on and after Wednesday, December 5, 1917."

"For the information of the trade and of the public," said President Griffin, "I wish to announce that these regulations meet the approval of the Food Administration; in fact, were drafted at its suggestion."

### BILL TO TAKE TAX OFF FOOD.

Repeal of the internal revenue taxes on wholesome foods and the special license taxes imposed upon producers and dealers is provided in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Aswell of Louisiana, which has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

This bill provides that such wholesome foods shall be produced and distributed in compliance with the provisions of the federal food and drugs act approved July 1, 1906, and the federal meat inspection act approved July 1, 1906, and the food control act, approved August 10, 1917, and the regulations made pursuant to the acts.

### TO TAKE OVER ROADS AND MINES.

A joint resolution directing the Government temporarily to take over the railroads and operate them, also the coal mines, with a view to remedying the present transportation and price problems affecting commodities, was introduced Wednesday by Representative Sabath of Illinois. It proposes that if the temporary control should demonstrate that better conditions are created the arrangement should be made permanent and a commission created to fix a reasonable compensation.

## EFFORTS TO STIMULATE FOOD PRODUCTION

### Activities of Federal Agricultural Department in Past Year

Reviewing the progress of the campaigns for increased production to meet war demands and conditions, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report made public today, reports that the farmers of the nation, patriotically responding to the appeals of agricultural and other agencies, have produced more than five and one-half billion bushels of cereal food crops—exceeding by 1,000,000,000 bushels the five-year average for cereals—record crops of Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, large crops of beans and sugar beets, and an unusually large crop of perishables.

Authentic figures for meat, poultry, dairy products, and vegetable oils are not available for 1917, but rough estimates indicate that the quantity for the year is slightly greater than for either 1916 or 1915, and exceeds the five-year average by two or three billion pounds.

It must be borne in mind, however, the Secretary says, that the 1917 cereal crops are 199 million bushels below the yield of 1915; that the carry-over of cereals from last year was much below the normal; that the percentage of soft corn of the 1917 crop—which cannot be used for food—is unusually high; and that, with the destruction of live stock in Europe and the great demands from there for meats and fats, with consequent greatly increased exports from the country, the supply of meats and fats will not be adequate to meet the domestic needs and those of the nations with which we are co-operating.

"That the farmers of the Nation have generously responded to the appeals for increased production, and that much has already been done to insure a large supply of foods and feedstuffs, justifies no let-down in their activities or in those of all agricultural agencies," the Secretary says.

"On the contrary, even greater efforts must be put forth in the coming months if we are to meet satisfactorily the domestic demands and the needs of the nations with which we are associated in this struggle. There must be no breakdown on the farms, no failure of foods, feedstuffs, or clothing. I cannot emphasize too strongly the urgent necessity of doing everything possible to bring about a still further increase in the production of all essential commodities, particularly of the staple crops and live stock."

The yields in 1917 of the major food crops are as follows, the Secretary reports, according to unrevised estimates: 3,191,000,000 bushels of corn, 659,797,000 of wheat, 1,580,000,000 of oats, 201,659,000 of barley, 56,000,000 of rye, 16,813,000 of buckwheat, 33,256,000 of rice, 73,380,000 of kafr, 439,686,000 of Irish potatoes, 84,727,000 of sweet potatoes, 15,957,000 of commercial beans, 42,606,000 of peaches, 11,419,000 of pears, 177,733,000 of apples, and 7,621,000 tons of sugar beets.

#### The Live-Stock Situation.

The report outlines the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to increase the meat supply and sums up the live stock situation as follows:

"The number of milch cows and other cattle has shown an increase during the last four or five years, the estimate for the former for the present year being 23,006,000, as

against 22,768,000 a year ago and 20,497,000 in 1913, before the European war began, while that for the cattle is 43,291,000, as against 40,849,000 a year ago and 36,030,000 in 1913. Unfortunately, the number of sheep continues to decline; the estimate for 1917 is only 46,059,000, as against 48,483,000 a year ago and 51,482,000 in 1913. It is estimated that the number of hogs, which during recent years has shown an upward tendency, decreased over 4,000,000, or from 67,453,000 to 62,747,000. However, it is greater than it was at the beginning of the European war. The number of hogs varies from year to year more widely than that of the larger meat animals.

"The mere statement that the population has steadily increased in this country—the gain in the 10 years from 1908 to 1917 being 13,000,000—with an absolute decrease in the live stock for the same period, would sufficiently emphasize the seriousness of the situation if conditions were normal and the demands for meats and fats were not so urgent."

There is a close relationship, the report says, between the production of live stock and the supply of feedstuffs, and the large production of these necessities during the present season should conduce to more satisfactory conditions for the producers of live stock.

Nation-wide campaigns to increase the meat supply are in progress, the report shows. As hogs and poultry yield the quickest returns, urgent efforts are being made to increase their production. Funds have been set aside from the appropriation made by the food production act to employ a force of 32 additional specialists to give their time to the task of increasing the number of hogs, 30 to encourage poultry raising, and 6 to assist producers of cattle. By the end of October field agents of the department had assisted in the transfer of 100,000 cattle from localities where there is a shortage of feed to areas where feedstuffs are relatively abundant. This work has resulted in the saving to the nation of large numbers of animals.

#### Control of Diseases and Pests.

Every effort has been and is being made to protect crops and live stock from diseases and pests. The force of experts dealing with these matters has been greatly increased and they are maintaining constant vigil and assisting in combating outbreaks in their early stages. Forty additional expert entomologists will be placed in the field to co-operate with the extension forces, and specialists familiar with seed treatment for the prevention of smuts of wheat, barley, oats and rye,

(Continued on page 21.)

## To Stabilize Livestock Market at Chicago

Following the experiment made for a month at the Kansas City market, the federal authorities have now ordered the enforcement of regulations for a standardized six-day livestock market at Chicago. Instead of heavy receipts on certain days and light arrivals on others, causing alternate market gluts and scarcity, the government expects the new order to stabilize the livestock markets at Chicago by equalizing receipts throughout the week. Relief to railway transportation conditions is also expected to result from the order.

The plan was tried at Kansas City and is reported a success. Chicago, the greatest livestock market in the world, is now to be put under this equalizing regulation. The statement issued by the Federal Food Administration regarding this order, which goes into effect on Monday, December 10, says:

The dream of an equalized, standardized, six-day market for the Chicago and Kansas City stockyards is being made true by the regulations promulgated by the United States Food Administration for their government.

The Chicago stockyards will, on December 10, go under the zone system of stock shipments under the same general plan that is now in practical operation in Kansas City. Chicago is the largest and Kansas City the second largest livestock market of the country. Kansas City went to the zone system under the regulations of the Food Administration on November 12.

By the provisions of the zone system, the livestock territory tributary to these two great markets is so apportioned as to insure better railway service and better handling of stock at the yards. Each zone is required to be ready for stock shipments on certain specified days of the week, so that cars may be assigned to that territory on those days, and used in other territories on other days.

#### Doing Away with Two-Day Market.

For many years one of the evils of the live stock business in this country was the fact that a considerable majority of the animals arrived at the markets on Mondays and Tuesdays. This probably was the outcome of a belief in the minds of the shippers that these

were the two best days on which to have their stock on the market, and as a consequence this grew into custom and the greater part of the buying has been confined largely to those days. This is a condition that the livestock interests of this country have been trying to overcome for 25 years without success.

To the already overburdened transportation facilities the new order, subdividing trade territory into shipping zones, gives relief. The railroads are finding the new regulations particularly advantageous under the present car shortage, and are saving a great deal of operating, duplication of other effort and expense in giving much quicker movement of empty cattle cars where needed.

The commission men and packers find themselves able to equalize their activities, spreading them over six days of the week instead of two. They predict that the zone order will prevent violent slumps in the market, heretofore caused by over-congestion. It is also predicted that there will be less carrying over of stock from day to day and less damage in the way of crippled and killed cattle.

While receipts, during the first two weeks of operation under the new regulations at the Kansas City market, were 30 per cent. heavier than corresponding weeks last year, the fact that the business has been spread out through the week rather than congested into the first two days, allowed it to be handled with less difficulty than at any time in recent years. According to reports received from Kansas City by the Food Administration only about 50 per cent. of the shipments for each of the weeks under the new regulations have fallen on Mondays and Tuesdays, as compared with nearly 75 per cent. on corresponding weeks of last year.

A letter to the Food Administration from George R. Callett, Vice-President and General Manager of the Kansas City Stockyards Company, says: "The plan is working very successfully here, and I have not heard a complaint made regarding it, and I wish to congratulate the Food Administration on successfully working out in a few weeks' time something that the interests have not been able to work out for themselves for 25 years. If the plan works as well at other markets as it apparently is working with us, it certainly is going to be a lasting benefit to all interests involved."

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

### POINTS IN MAKING HEAD CHEESE.

A letter from a subscriber in the East is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In making head cheese should the whole pig's head be used, or if not, what part should be eliminated? A good head cheese recipe would be greatly appreciated.

The jowls or cheeks should be taken off and also most of the surplus fat. All the rest of the head may be used, including snout, ears and tongue, all the bone being taken out after cooking. Other material than pig's heads may be used to advantage, such as well cleaned ham skins, pickled hearts, cheek-meat, trimmings, hocks, tongues, etc.

All meats used are cooked prior to stuffing, then recooked about three-quarters of an hour in water at 180 to 200 degs. Fahr., then taken out and placed between boards and pressed so as to cut solid when used. All material used should be pickled.

Cook the pickled pigs' heads until all meat falls away from the bone; same with hocks. Snouts, ears, skins, trimmings, hearts and such small stuff will cook in about one hour and a half, in water at 200 to 210 degs. Fahr.

Ears, snouts and skins should be chopped fine and other material cut or chopped in pieces of suitable size with a knife, then thoroughly mixed and the spices thoroughly amalgamated. Little, if any, salt should be used, as the meats are pickled.

The cooking waters are rich in gelatine, hence no jelly need be added. All grease

should be skimmed from the cooking vat and the jelly recovered from the cooking waters if required, or passed to the glue or "stick" departments.

Head cheese is also put up in tins and pails. The following formulas have been used satisfactorily. The kind and quantity or proportions of material used, however, is at the option of the manufacturer.

Put up in 6-lb. tins and 20-lb. pails, 400 lbs. of pickled pigs' heads, 450 lbs. of beef cheekmeat, pickled, 110 lbs. of pickled ham skins, sufficient cooking water being used to make the mass of the proper or desired consistency. Cooked, boned and packed the result was sixty 6-lb. tins and twenty-two 20-lb. pails; total, 800 lbs. The seasoning used was 1½ lbs. of black pepper and 1 lb. of ground coriander seed. Bones, 75 lbs., and grease, 60 lbs.

Another recipe is as follows: Ox lips, 250 lbs., cooked four hours in water at 200 to 210 degs. Fahr.; pigs' ears, 150 lbs.; pigs' snouts, 300 lbs.; pig skins, 100 lbs.; jelly, 90 lbs.; salt, 6 lbs.; onions, 6 lbs.; flour, 15 lbs.; white pepper, 2 lbs.; coriander seed, ½ lb.; thyme, 4 ozs.; caraway seed, 6 ozs.. This is stuffed in hog stomachs and cooked one hour at 200 degs. Fahr.

A blood head cheese is made as follows, all meats being pickled: Pigs' ears, snouts and lips, 50 lbs. of each, and 30 lbs. of pig skins, all cooked one and one-half to one and three-quarters of an hour, at 200 to 210 degs. Fahr. Chopped and seasoned with onions, 3 lbs.; salt, 4 lbs.; black pepper, 1 lb.; allspice, ¼ lb. Then 35 lbs. of blood added, the whole thoroughly amalgamated and stuffed in large beef bungs or hog stomachs. Cooked one hour at 200 degs. Fahr.

Another formula is as follows, the material being pickled and cooked: 50 lbs. each of pigs' snouts and neck fat, 50 lbs. of beef hearts, 40 lbs. each of pigs' skins and ears, about 25 lbs. of cooking water, or sufficient

to make the mass of the desired consistency, and 10 lbs. of onions. Season with ¼ lb. of allspice, 2 ozs. of cloves, 3 ozs. each of marjoram and caraway seeds. Mix well and stuff, usually by hand, into hog stomachs or beef bungs, and cook about one hour at 200 degs. Fahr.

Head cheese can be made of any gelatinous meats, and mixed with drier meats and flour will absorb much of the cooking water to advantage.

Head cheese should be kept in cool and fairly dry storage; if too dry or exposed to drafts the outer portion becomes hard and unpalatable. Smoking too much has the same effect; it is, however, mostly preferred not smoked. Over spicing should be avoided.

We should add that tongues when boiled should be peeled, the white skin coating removed. And the appearance of the head cheese when sliced is improved if the tongues are stuffed whole and lengthwise in the receptacle, or cut in two lengthwise and thus stuffed. Snouts and ears, being of a grisly nature, should be cooked sufficiently to overcome this condition. Onions are not always desired; hence the taste of the trade catered to should be considered. A small amount of lemon juice is mostly acceptable and beneficial.

Head cheese can be made of anything more or less glutinous, and proportions may be used as desired. The meats being clean and sweet, very little seasoning is necessary; pepper and a little allspice and very little cardamom, caraway, cloves and thyme. Cooking should always be correctly done.

### WHERE TO LOOK FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

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Executive Committee—Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Packing & Provision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chairman; Howard R. Smith, Jones & Lamb Co., Baltimore, Md.; Fred R. Burrows, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank J. Sullivan, Sullivan Packing Co., Detroit, Mich.; James G. Cowrie, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; John T. Agar, William Davies Co., Ltd., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York, N. Y.; T. Henry Foster, John Morell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

#### UNLIMITED PRICE CONTROL

Unlimited Government control of all commodities constituting the national existence and a rigid price fixing of war necessities by Congress were forecast in Washington on Wednesday, following the declaration of the President that the "law of supply and demand has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness."

Early enactment of legislation extending the Government's price fixing power is expected by administration officials as a result of the President's statement that authority in this respect is under the present law too limited. Although the President scarcely touched the subject in his message to Congress, he is known to be prepared to use every influence at his command to obtain the legislation he thinks needed to meet the

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

19

#### TRAFFIC CONDITIONS SERIOUS

The United States Food Administration has protested to the Priority Board against any priority being given to coal or anything else over the movement of essential food-stuffs. The necessity of moving livestock and perishables and corn, oats and animal feeding stuffs generally is pre-eminent or large amounts of food would be lost.

The car shortage is a matter of the most extreme anxiety, especially now in respect to the coarse grains. The corn crop is softer than normal and requires rapid movement to the drying establishments at the terminals if it is to be saved. The prices of corn and of feeding stuffs are absolutely dependent upon the more rapid movement of the crops. Moreover, it is of no interest to the farmer to see large prices of corn at the terminals, if he cannot ship.

Car shortages work to the benefit of few producers and to the loss of the majority of producers and to all consumers. With a free movement of corn the prices should recede rapidly, for the crop is large and, in fact, larger than can be consumed by the number of animals there are to eat it.

The railroad congestion is also beginning to affect meat shipments seriously. Packers are finding that they cannot rely on arrivals of refrigerator cars at distributing points, and their branch houses cannot guarantee deliveries to customers. This upsets trade conditions and tends to aggravate the price situation rather than relieve it, since when shipments finally arrive markets are upset and losses occur. The farther the situation develops the more the need of traffic regulation and improvement is demonstrated.

#### FOOD AS WAR CONTRIBUTION

The American people have not refused anything that is needed for the war. The Government asked them for 1,500,000 men, and the men are in the camps or on the fighting line. It asked for ships, and \$2,000,000,000 worth of ships are under construction. It asked for money, and money has been forthcoming with absolutely no stint.

And now it is asking for food, and out of their wealth the American people will give food as generously and effectively as they have given everything else needed in connection with vigorous prosecution of the war.

Food makes the most direct war contribution, apart from men—one that touches every home every day. Next to men it calls for the greatest changes in normal life and personal habits.

The American people have changed their money habits and are buying bonds; they have changed their ways of thinking about ships, and are building a mercantile marine; they have changed their views of peace, and

of a real world peace. And they are changing their habits in food. They eat corn instead of wheat, poultry instead of beef and pork, and are saving sugar and fats.

It has taken a little longer to organize this war contribution of food, chiefly because the matter was more complicated than other war contributions, and had to be brought home to more people. But it has been brought home, and the food has begun to move to Europe. In this great war work the American people are not going to be found wanting.

#### REVOKING A FOOD LICENSE

The United States Food Administration has given a definite answer to those wholesale handlers of foodstuffs who have been in the habit of unjustifiably refusing to accept shipments consigned to them, thereby being responsible for a great waste of food. The form of the answer has been the revocation of the license of Morris Singer & Company in Washington, for the reason that they rejected two carloads of potatoes consigned to them, and permitted them to deteriorate.

The firm thus penalized will not be permitted to handle for sale any foodstuffs subject to license after December 8, and they have been warned that any violation of this prohibition will make them liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or two years' imprisonment or both, as provided in the recent license ruling.

The present instance is the first where the Food Administration has found it necessary to use its powers to revoke licenses, and the case may be considered as a warning to other dealers.

The unjustifiable refusal of shipments on the part of consignees has been for many years an unhealthy feature of the perishable branches of the food business. It has been a common practice for a dealer to order a consignment from a shipper, and if when the shipment arrived the market for the product had declined, the consignee would take advantage of the situation to reject it, thus placing the shipper at a tremendous disadvantage.

The shipper's choice was either to go to the endless bother of a lawsuit, with the difficulty of obtaining proper witnesses and taking his chances on a local jury, or to make a compromise with the consignee, always to the latter's advantage. A further result of this procedure has been congestions in the railroad yards and delay in car movements.

Those interested look to the Food Administration to put an end to this practice under the licensing system and by the powers conferred upon it by the Food Control Act which provides against waste of foodstuffs.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Kirby Stock Farms Company, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Improvements will be made at Armour & Company's plant at Nos. 46-48 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Cost, \$5,000.

Frank E. Barron and Huger Sinkler have incorporated the Carolina Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Statesboro Oil Company's plant at Statesboro, Ga., has been destroyed by fire. Oil mills were recently purchased by a company headed by F. S. Perry.

The Gary Abattoir Company, Gary, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000, by Samuel H. Isaacs, Morris H. Kantor and Joseph E. Comeford.

The Palm Olive Soap Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has taken over the property of the Koala Company in Portland, Ore., and will spend \$65,000 in enlarging plant.

James C. Sager, James I. Boyer and Herbert W. Conser have incorporated the Riverside Swine Company, St. Joseph, Mo., and will manufacture serum for cattle. Capital stock, \$10,000.

George I. Colesworthy, for 36 years connected with the North Packing & Provision Company, Newton, Mass., died at his home, No. 26 Page road, Newtonville, Mass. Mr. Colesworthy was born in Nantucket, Mass., 62

years ago and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

### CENTRALIZING ALL FOOD BUYING.

The Food Administration has completed the co-ordination of the Army, Navy, allied and neutral purchases of the large food staples, chiefly meat products, canned goods, grain and flour, and has established a Division of Co-ordination of Purchases for this purpose. The necessity for such an organization grows out of the governmental consolidation all over the world of buying of certain commodities into such large orders as to extend beyond the ability of any one manufacturer to supply, and the failure to co-ordinate which may affect price level and supplies to the civil population.

The Army and Navy supplies of such commodities are handled by an inter-department committee representing the Army, Navy, Food Administration and Federal Trade Commission. The Allied food supplies are handled by the various Allied purchasing agencies co-ordinating through the Food Administration, which in this case acts under a delegation of powers, set up by contracts between the United States Treasury and the various Allies. The co-ordination of neutral buying is obtained through the conditions laid down in export licenses by the War Trade Board.

### NOT AGAINST MEATLESS DAYS.

Newspaper reports from Chicago early in the week quoted Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Co., as referring to meatless and wheatless days as "an unnecessary sacrifice." Mr. Meeker was asked as to this report, and replied by telegraph as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Answering your message, I gave out no interview on any subject. What appeared in the Associated Press was totally unauthorized and wholly incorrect, and just exactly the opposite to what I said. The wheat situation was not touched on in any way. Am giving the Associated Press a complete denial, stating I am wholly in accord with the efforts of the Food Administration, which is a fact.

ARTHUR MEEKER.

### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at leading centers at the end of November are summarized as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.	Lard, Lbs.	Cut Meats, Lbs.
Chicago .....	Nov. 30, 1917. 19,758	Oct. 31, 1917. 31,537	Nov. 30, 1916. 23,147
Kansas City .....	1,569	3,768	2,528
Omaha .....	1,607	3,571	2,526
St. Joseph .....	688	1,572	2,060
Milwaukee .....	2,106	2,157	2,744
Total .....	25,728	42,605	33,005
Chicago .....	20,702,309	20,011,671	30,990,194
Kansas City .....	1,873,036	1,690,080	2,509,721
Omaha .....	1,047,264	1,044,496	1,599,888
St. Joseph .....	3,948,138	2,510,034	2,146,043
Milwaukee .....	639,250	301,650	619,300
Total .....	28,200,997	25,566,931	37,955,146
Chicago .....	68,524,889	62,362,592	93,518,964
Kansas City .....	26,386,300	23,498,900	32,424,500
Omaha .....	17,089,515	21,251,138	15,945,851
St. Joseph .....	19,460,498	20,959,079	22,260,921
Milwaukee .....	11,757,335	6,430,665	15,164,870
Total .....	143,248,537	134,502,375	179,315,415

### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, November 27. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-373. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Audubon Building, New Orleans, La., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M., December 12, 1917. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Irregular—Market Recovers After Sharp Decline—Packing Still Small—Product Stocks Large—Distribution Restricted.**

The future market in provisions has moved with considerable activity during the week. Prices declined sharply from the prices of the last day of the month, but have recovered and show a very firm undertone. Several factors of considerable importance have come into the situation during the week, particularly the regulation as to trading and also the regulation regarding the movement of livestock, and supplementing this was a statement by Mr. Hoover.

The announcement by President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade regarding the methods of dealing in futures, made on Tuesday, was as follows:

"At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday, November 27, the following regulations governing trading in provisions were adopted:

"Trading in provisions, either for current month, or for future delivery, for the purpose of unduly influencing values, is forbidden. No purchases or sales of provisions shall be made for future delivery beyond six months ahead of the month current at the time of such purchases or sales. No daily fluctuations of prices in any delivery beyond fifty cents per cwt. for lard and ribs, or \$1 per barrel for mess pork, from the closing prices of the last previous closing shall be permitted. Any member disregarding these regulations will be considered as violating section 9 of rule 4. The foregoing regulations will be operative on and after Wednesday, December 5, 1917. For the information of the trade of the public, I wish to announce that these regulations meet the approval of the Food Administration—in fact, were drafted at their suggestion."

It is rather interesting to note that on Wednesday the market showed the full maximum allowed under the above regulation and closed at the full advance permitted. The trading has been fairly active since the announcement was made, and it is evident that the idea that the operations of the market were countenanced by the Food Administration had a decided reassuring effect on the volume of business.

Another announcement from Washington applied to the movement of live stock. This

was to the effect that, beginning with next Monday, the zone system would be established which has been effective in Kansas City since November 12. Under this system the territory tributary to any market is divided into zones, each zone being given a shipping day, so that there is a continuous and steady flow of cattle and other live stocks to the packing center, and there are no days of gluts of supply and demoralization of prices.

A very interesting report came from the West the early part of the week to the effect that as a result of the conservation of meat supplies through the meatless days and other operations, there was agitation springing up at Chicago and elsewhere to eliminate the meatless days so as to distribute the immense stocks of product on hand. It is certain that stocks are large, excepting pork, and the supplies are so important that it is quite possible that there may be for a time a little difficulty in taking care of these stocks. People in a position to know, state that in some centers there is difficulty in getting cold storage room.

In connection with this, Mr. Hoover was quoted as deplored the protest published at Chicago regarding wheatless and meatless days; he says that as a result of the meatless days, for the first time sufficient reserve of meats are on hand to partially comply with the requirements of the Allies. As to wheat, we have already exported the surplus of the crop over and above normal demands; it is therefore necessary for the Food Administration to restrict exports of wheat so as to retain sufficient supplies in the United States—therefore all exports of wheat from now on will depend entirely on the volume of saving by the American people in the consumption of wheat and wheat products. We are continuing shipments in December, but are still unable to load over four hundred thousand tons of foodstuffs urgently required by the Allies during the month of December alone.

The Chicago stocks of product December 1 were:

	Dec. 1,	Nov. 1,	Dec. 1,
	1917.	1917.	1916.
Mess pork, reg. bbls.	1,377	4,006	1,474
Mess pork, old, bbls.	476	.....	1,180
Other pork, bbls.....	17,905	22,931	20,484
Lard, con., lbs.....	14,601,634	13,559,032	21,824,966
Other lard, lbs.....	6,100,675	6,452,438	9,165,198
Short rib sides, lbs..	2,135,645	1,075,412	12,572,874
Ex. sh. clear sides....	4,775,307	2,271,486	832,742
Total meats, lbs....	68,524,889	62,362,592	93,518,964

The total stocks at six leading packing points December 1 follow:

	Dec. 1,	Nov. 1,	Dec. 1,
	1917.	1917.	1916.
Mess pork, bbls....	2,780	4,800	3,284
Other pork, bbls....	24,157	35,087	30,576
P. S. lard, lbs....	18,036,284	15,887,298	25,062,102
Other lard, lbs....	11,994,403	11,880,058	15,455,806
S. P. hams, lbs....	35,474,998	37,167,514	56,648,578
S. P. sk'd hams, lbs.	18,249,388	20,740,584	23,616,493
S. P. picnics, lbs....	9,733,032	10,242,496	10,039,928
S. P. bellies, lbs....	12,252,386	14,077,029	19,746,671
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,422,942	1,080,458	1,537,330
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	2,192,767	1,908,768	8,947,028
Short rib sides, lbs.	3,187,273	1,964,787	13,685,953
Ex. sh. rib sides, lbs.	767,419	876,110	935,118
Sh. clear sides, lbs..	1,342,139	798,715	574,108
Ex. sh. cl. sides, lbs.	13,813,166	7,122,186	2,829,150
D. S. bellies, lbs....	20,701,333	21,782,669	26,091,652
Short F. backs, lbs....	8,053,159	8,021,288	6,540,765
Other meats, lbs....	39,661,990	34,987,057	38,635,344
Total meats, lbs....	166,857,993	155,652,334	204,636,752

**BEEF.**—The market is quiet, and held steady. The supplies at large producing points of beef and beef products are liberal, but local supplies are moderate. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$50@52.

**LARD.**—Prices are lower, with demand rather irregular. The position of the market for all provision products is rendered difficult by the permit question and the difficulty of shipping. Quoted: City, \$25.50, nom.; Western, \$26@26.10, nom.; Middle West, \$26@26.10, nom.; refined Continent, \$27.75; South American, \$28; Brazil kegs, \$29; compounds, \$21½@22.

**PORK.**—Prices are very firm, and with rather moderate stocks and light movement of hogs; offerings are small. Quoted: Mess, \$5.25@5.33; clear, \$52@58, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### SECRETARY HOUSTON'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 17.) which alone cause losses of from 50 to 60 million dollars a year, have been assigned to prevention work in Oregon, Ohio, New York, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington and California.

Under the food production act, the facilities of the Bureau of Animal Industry for dealing with live stock diseases have been further extended. Forty-six workers have been added to the force combating cattle ticks in the South. Fifty-one per cent. of

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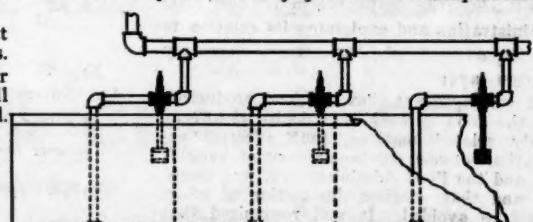
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December 8, 1917

the original infested territory has now been cleared of the tick. Hog cholera losses decreased 30 per cent during the last year, and 65 additional veterinarians have been assigned to the work of controlling the disease.

In twelve states an inspector has been detailed to assist in combating tuberculosis of cattle and swine and of abortion of cattle, and it is proposed to increase the number to 10. Other specialists are engaged in the work of controlling blackleg of cattle and anthrax of domestic animals.

Calling attention to the fact that the nation was facing an unsatisfactory situation with respect to its supply of foodstuffs and feedstuffs when the existence of a state of war was declared, the Secretary outlines some of the efforts of the department and its co-operating agencies to increase the production of these commodities even before the entrance of the United States into the conflict. He then describes the steps taken to bring about more effective organization and closer coordination of the agricultural agencies of the nation, beginning with the conference with the official agricultural representatives of the various states, which was held at St. Louis, Mo., on April 9 and 10. States east of the Rocky Mountains were represented at the meeting and a similar conference for the States west of the Rockies was held at Berkeley, Cal., on April 13.

#### Programme Drawn Up in Two Days.

"It is noteworthy," the Secretary says, "that in two days the agricultural leaders of the country drew up a programme, the wisdom of the essential features of which has not been successfully questioned and the substantial part of which has been embodied in the food production and the food control acts. The prompt and effective handling of the situation was made possible by reason of the fact that the American people, generations before, had wisely laid the foundations of many agricultural institutions and had increasingly liberally supported their agricultural agencies. The Nation was fortunate in having had in existence for many years, for the purpose of promoting scientific and practical agriculture, its Federal Department of Agriculture, and a department of agriculture and a land-grant college in each State, as well as great farmers' organizations."

Pending action by Congress, the Federal Department of Agriculture, the State departments, the land-grant colleges, and other agencies actively devoted their attention to the immediate task in hand. Working in close co-operation with one another and with the farmers' organizations throughout the Nation, they immediately took steps to execute that part of the plan which had reference to a more perfect organization and co-ordination of the Nation's agricultural activities.

#### Relation to Food Administration.

Discussing the inauguration of the Food Administration and explaining its relation to the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Houston says:

"It was apparent that the food production and the food control acts dealt with very closely related matters, that effective co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration was essential, and that needless duplication of effort should be avoided. It was recognized that the relation between the two agencies was intimate and fundamental; that it was impossible completely to dissociate them and

undesirable to do so. After a full conference a satisfactory working agreement was reached."

"In a broad way, the Food Administration has as its prime functions the control and regulation of the commercial distribution of foods and feedstuffs; that is, of products which have reached the markets and are in the channels of distribution or in the hands of consumers, their conservation by consumers, and the elimination of waste, through the employment of regular official as well as volunteer agencies.

"The Department of Agriculture continues to administer the laws placed under its jurisdiction and to direct its activities in reference to production. It also continues to make the investigations authorized by Congress and to furnish assistance to farmers and livestock men in the marketing of their products; to stimulate organization among producers for the distribution of their products to the markets; and to promote the conservation of farm and animal products, especially of perishables through canning, drying, preserving, pickling, and the like. It retains its work in home economics, as provided by law, and co-operates in this field as heretofore with the agricultural colleges, through the Extension Service. It directs all these undertakings in greatly expanded form under the authority and with the funds provided by the food production act. In their promotion it utilizes its own official machinery and enlists the aid of volunteers.

"In the main, the Department of Agriculture deals with all the processes of farming and follows the products through the markets to the point where they are available and are in requisite form for actual consumption. It aids in these processes through investigation, advice and demonstration; only in the case of certain products and processes has it regulatory authority. The Food administration, however, has wide powers of regulation and direction of food materials and food products. Where the Food Administration through its powers can be of assistance to the Department of Agriculture in its field, it is at liberty freely to make suggestions, and, when necessary, to co-operate in execution; and the same relation obtains as to the department's participation in Food Administration matters in which it has a vital interest and toward the promotion of which it can be of assistance."

#### Marketing Activities.

The work of the Bureau of Markets has been greatly expanded to meet an unusual situation in marketing activities. The news services for fruits and vegetables and for livestock and meats were still further developed and were extended to include hay, grain and seeds and dairy and poultry products. Three general reporting services, one daily and two weekly, are conducted for perishables at 25 stations, as well as a local service for truck crops in certain cities. Reports of daily car-lot shipments and jobbing prices of fruits and vegetables as well as weekly summaries of car-lot shipments and a weekly market review are made by the bureau. Information on the carload movement of fruits and vegetables and of livestock, embracing returns from approximately 1,000 officials, are telegraphed daily by more than 400 railroads.

From representatives stationed at impor-

tant transfer points during harvest periods, the Bureau of Markets secured telegraphic information on the car situation. These reports made it possible to place before the Commission on Car Service accurate information regarding the prospective movement of different crops and the need for cars. The bureau also, through available channels, has endeavored to secure close co-operation between carriers and producers, shippers and distributors, in the more efficient utilization of railroad equipment used in transporting food products.

The most difficult undertakings of the Bureau of Markets under the food production act are the war emergency food surveys, which are country-wide in their scope. In this work the bureau is assisted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates and other branches of the department.

#### Co-operation With Other Departments.

Many of the bureaus of the Department have rendered and are rendering definite assistance to the War and Navy Departments and other branches of the Government in connection with war problems. The Bureau of Animal Industry is co-operating with the Navy Department in reinspection of meats and meat-food products at 27 naval stations, and 67 inspectors have been detailed for similar work at the various army camps.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Dec. 1, 1917, with comparisons.

	PORK, BBLS.		
	Week Dec. 1, 1917.	Week Dec. 2, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Dec. 1, 1917.
To—			
United Kingdom . . . . .	.....	110	82
Continent . . . . .	.....	62	.....
So. & Cen. Am. . . . .	979	314	979
West Indies . . . . .	1,496	1,324	1,496
Br. No. Am. Col. . . . .	80	11	80
Other countries . . . . .	28	22	28
Total . . . . .	2,583	1,853	2,616

	MEATS, LBS.		
	United Kingdom . . . . .	19,002,000	28,116,000
	Continent . . . . .	769,000	12,264,000
So. & Cen. Am. . . . .	155,000	49,000	155,000
West Indies . . . . .	507,000	113,000	507,000
Br. No. Am. Col. . . . .	4,000	.....	4,000
Other countries . . . . .	59,000	11,000	59,000
Total . . . . .	6,347,000	31,439,000	46,946,000

	LARD, LBS.		
	United Kingdom . . . . .	3,182,000	290,000
	Continent . . . . .	11,737,000	24,420,000
So. & Cen. Am. . . . .	84,000	371,000	84,000
West Indies . . . . .	293,000	629,000	293,000
Br. No. Am. Col. . . . .	15,000	40,000	15,000
Total . . . . .	677,000	15,958,000	25,101,000

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meat, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York . . . . .	2,583	6,347,000	677,000
Total week . . . . .	2,583	6,347,000	677,000
Previous week . . . . .	33	28,944,000	5,001,000
Two weeks ago . . . . .	.....	7,996,000	11,241,000
Cor. week last yr. . . . .	1,853	31,439,000	15,958,000

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.		
	From Nov. 1, '17, to Dec. 1, '17.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. . . . .	523,000	1,304,000	781,000
Meats, lbs. . . . .	46,946,000	59,882,000	42,936,000
Lard, lbs. . . . .	25,101,000	41,550,000	16,749,000

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, November 29, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	OIL Cottonseed and Bags. Bbls.	Bacon Butter. Hams. Oils. Bags. Pkgs.	Tallow. Beef. Pkg.	Pork. Bags. Pkgs.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
*Various, various . . . . .	737	.....	14,560	.....	100 2700
Total . . . . .	737	.....	14,560	.....	100 2700

\*Details withheld by steamship companies.



**REGULATING PACKERS' PROFITS.**

(Continued from page 15.)

manufacturing, preparation, preservation, distribution, transportation and dealing, and the term livestock shall be deemed to mean cattle, calves, swine, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

(1) Class 1 shall include:

- (a) The slaughtering of livestock;
- (b) Business in meats derived from slaughtered livestock;

(c) Business in any other food product in which the value of materials derived from slaughtered livestock constitutes one-fourth or more of the total value of materials.

(d) Business in inedible by-products of slaughtered livestock which have not been elaborated beyond the stage or condition in which it is common for concerns in the slaughtering and meat packing industry to sell such by-products in large quantities to persons or concerns not engaged in that industry, including specifically among others business in hides, wool and goat hair, whether derived from slaughtered livestock or otherwise.

(e) Business in ice and refrigeration.

(f) The operation of refrigerator cars and other railroad cars used primarily for transporting products of Class 1.

(g) Any other business incidental to business of Class 1.

(2) Class 2 shall include:

(a) Business in any product which contains no material derived from slaughtered livestock or only insignificant quantities of such material.

(b) Business in any food product in which less than one-fourth of the value of materials consists of the value of materials derived from slaughtered livestock.

(c) Business in inedible by-products of slaughtered livestock elaborated beyond the stage or condition specified in paragraph 1, clause d, including specifically among others business in soaps and other cleansing materials, glue, gelatin, glycerine, ammonia, sand paper, curled hair, gut string, pharmaceutical preparations, leather, commercial fertilizer, products made by the cutting, shaping or polishing of horn or bone, and products in which the products listed in this clause constitute the principal materials.

(d) Business in packages, labels and advertising material for use in connection with business falling under Class 1 or Class 2.

(e) The operation of cars used primarily for transporting products of Class 2.

(f) Any business not specifically falling in Class 1 or Class 3.

(3) Class 3 shall include:

(a) The raising, feeding and fattening of livestock.

(b) The slaughtering of livestock and the manufacture of any product in any foreign country, but the sale in any foreign country of products manufactured in the United States shall not be deemed to fall under Class 3.

(c) The operation of stock yards or of banks or of loan agencies or institutions.

(d) Dealing in options or future contracts on any board of trade or exchange.

(e) Any business which has nothing to do directly with food or with products of slaughtered livestock, or with any of the products or business falling under Classes 1 and 2, or which does not make use of the distribution and transportation facilities of Class 1.

(f) Investments in and income from any corporation or concern specified in Section 6, unless otherwise directed by the chief of the meat division.

(g) Any business which may hereafter be withdrawn from Class 2 by authority of the chief of the meat division.

(4) The chief of the meat division will, from time to time, determine any question which may arise as to the proper classification of any given business not explicitly described in this section.

**Section 2.—DEPARTMENTS TO BE TREATED AS UNITS.** Unless or until otherwise authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division, licensee shall continue to maintain the departments or divisions of his business which he maintained prior to November 1, 1917, and to handle each class of

business, materials or products within the department in which he was then handling it. In case any one department shall include business falling under two or more classes, the total business of such department shall be treated as falling within one class, to be determined by the said chief.

**Section 3.—RATIO OF PROFIT TO INVESTMENT.** Licensee shall so conduct his business that the annual profit of business of Class 1 shall not exceed nine per cent of the investment therein, as hereinafter defined, and that the annual profit of business of Class 2 shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the investment therein, as hereinafter defined; no limitation being placed upon the profit of business of Class 3; provided, however, that in no case shall the profit on business of Class 1 exceed the limitation based on sales provided for packing concerns having sales of less than \$100,000,000 per year. The limitation of profit in the one class of business is independent of the limitation of profit in the other, and no deficiency in the profit of business of one class shall be made up by so conducting the other as to obtain an excess of profit above the limitation specified.

In case any business is transferred from Class 2 to Class 3 by authority of the chief of the meat division, such transfer shall, with respect to limitation of profits, operate retroactively for such time as the said chief shall determine that a fair and correct segregation of the profits thereof from the profits of other business of licensee has been made.

**Section 4.—PROFITS OF SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS, PLANTS, ETC.** The limitation specified in Section 3 shall apply to the aggregate business of licensee in the respective classes, and said ratios of profits to investment need not necessarily be maintained with respect to the business in any particular department, class of materials or products, plant or locality;

Provided that licensee shall not in fixing the price at which he shall buy or sell or in determining the profit he shall obtain discriminate as between different departments, kinds of livestock, classes of materials or products, plants, localities, corporations, firms or persons to the injury of any competitor or of any livestock producer or the public, nor shall licensee pursue any practice in the conduct of his business which shall be unjust to competitors, producers of livestock or the public; and

Provided that licensee shall correctly segregate the investment and the profits of each branch or department of his business, and, in doing so shall be subject to the same rules as are hereinafter provided with respect to segregation between the three classes of business distinguished in Section 1.

**Section 5.—CERTAIN CORPORATIONS TO BE TREATED AS DEPARTMENTS.** For the purposes of Section 3 any corporation in which licensee holds stock and which he dur-

ing the twelve months preceding November 1, 1917, treated as a department of his own general business or concern, or the investment and profits of which, or a proportion thereof, were during said period taken up and treated as part of the investment and profits of licensee's general business or concern, shall hereafter continue to be so treated.

For the purposes of Section 3 any corporation whose entire capital stock (directors' qualifying shares not being regarded) is held by licensee shall be treated as a department of licensee's general business or concern and its total investment and profits shall be included, without duplication, with those of such general business or concern; and licensee shall not for the purpose of evading the limitation of his profits transfer stock that he may hold in any such corporation or otherwise divest himself of the ownership of its entire capital stock.

**Section 6.—INCOME FROM OTHER CORPORATIONS.** In computing profits for the purposes of Section 3, there shall be excluded investments of licensee in, or loans by licensee to, any corporation or concern not falling under the provisions of Section 5, and profits, dividends, interest or other income received by licensee from any such corporation or concern, provided, that the chief of the meat division may, in his discretion, require licensee to treat as part of the investment and profits of his own business or concern a proper proportion of the investment and profits of any such corporation or concern in which licensee is directly or indirectly interested.

**Section 7.—INVESTMENT—HOW COMPUTED.**

(1) In computing his investment in business of Classes 1 and 2 for the purpose of the limitation of Section 3, licensee shall include only investment owned by licensee and actually and necessarily used in said business, and shall include the following items, at their true and correct amount, free from all duplication, and no other:

(a) The actual investment in land, buildings, machinery and equipment, less whatever depreciation thereof may have been written off by licensee.

(b) The value of stocks of animals, materials or goods held by licensee.

(c) The amount of cash on hand and of current trade accounts receivable, less current trade accounts payable, unless such accounts payable are interest-bearing.

(d) Any other class of assets whose inclusion may be authorized by the chief of the meat division.

(2) Unless otherwise authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division, licensee shall calculate the value of the several items specified in paragraph (1) according to the same methods and principles as were used by him during the year preceding November 1, 1917.

(3) The aggregate amount treated by licensee as the investment in business of classes 1 and 2 shall in no case exceed the amount of the capital stock, bonds, bills payable, interest-bearing accounts payable, and surplus and undivided profits of licensee's total business (including, without duplication, the same items for subsidiary corporations treated as part of licensee's business under Sections 5 and 6), less his investment properly falling under Class 3.

(4) The investment for any given twelve month period shall be taken as the average for the period, and unless otherwise directed by the chief of the meat division said average shall be computed from the amounts of the several items of investment at the beginning and end of each of the several accounting periods as defined in Section 10.

(5) The investment shall be separately calculated for each class of business, and licensee shall not for the purpose of increasing his aggregate profit adopt any method or device by which any part of the investment properly attributable to business of one class shall be treated as investment in business of another class.

(6) So far as any form of investment is used jointly in the conduct of business of more than one class, the amount of such investment shall be apportioned among those

(Continued on page 32.)

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Quiet Trade Continues—Market Firm—Little Crude Oil Offered—Seed Values Maintained—Ginning Operations Increased—Regulations of Provision Trade.**

The opinion is still held in conservative and well informed quarters that until cottonseed values are lowered there can be no material decline in cottonseed oil values. Under this line of argument and belief, it was not surprising that the oil market has maintained its firm tone. The disposition of the crude oil interests to sell has been less in evidence and it is freely admitted that their attitude is governed entirely by conditions in the seed market.

It is difficult to quote seed at present, in fact it is hard to quote this market in more normal times. The unofficial prices range well over \$70 a ton, and occasionally as high as \$80 is heard. The claim of crude oil interests is that they cannot afford to pay these prices and sell crude oil at under \$1.30, with the risk even at these prices relatively large.

The ginning of cotton has increased moderately, and it was popularly supposed for a time that with this development there would be a break in the seed market. Perhaps the trade has overlooked the financial strength of the farmer who is receiving a big price for

his cotton. The estimates current would indicate that for the period of November 15 to December 15 there were more than 1,000,000 bales ginned and up to December 1 a total of close to 9,700,000 bales, as compared with an official estimate last year up to December 1 of 10,352,000 bales. It is thought that the next official cottonseed report will again show that the movement of seed has not been commensurate with the volume available, even allowing for the shortage in the cotton crop this season, which to a certain measure is offset by the higher price for cottonseed and the licensing system. The latter does not directly reach the first hand holders of seed, but it should affect them indirectly through its decrees against hoarding.

The volume of trading in the local contract market continues at a minimum. There has been virtually no hedging, as the market is not at a hedging level, not capable of absorbing hedges for either crude oil interests or consumers. The point is still made that, inasmuch as crude oil interests cannot hedge, some are not inclined to buy this high priced seed, and the result is reduced crushing operation; it is not the intention of Government officials to have this result.

A somewhat more hopeful feeling pervades some quarters as to the conditions surrounding the New York contract market, and a change for the better may not be far off. It is not to be supposed, however, that Govern-

ment officials or Exchange officials will tolerate or desire excessive trading for outside account, and any changes that are made will doubtless be within these confines. Considerable interest was displayed in the regulation of the Chicago provision market during the week, and the new rules, which were approved by the Food Administration and drafted at their suggestion leave room for a fair aggregate, but conservative trade. The trading in provisions for the purpose of unduly influencing values is forbidden; there can be no purchases or sales for future delivery beyond six months of the current month traded in; no daily fluctuations beyond 50c. per cwt. for lard and ribs, or \$1 a barrel for mess pork.

Closing prices Saturday, December 1, 1917: Spot, \$18.25@19; December, \$18.25@18.40; January, \$18.47@18.49; February, \$18.40@18.55; March, \$18.50@18.55; April, \$18.40@18.65; May, \$19. Sales were: January, 3,400, \$18.50@18.45; March, 2,300, \$18.50@18.45. Total sales, 5,700 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$16.93 bid.

Closing prices Monday, December 3, 1917: Spot, \$18.35@19; December, \$18.30@18.35; January, \$18.42@18.45; February, \$18.35@18.55; March, \$18.50@18.51; May, \$19. Sales were: December, 1,700, \$18.40@18.35; January, 1,300, \$18.45@18.42; March, 5,100, \$18.55@18.50. Total sales, 8,100 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$16.93 bid.

Closing prices Tuesday, December 4, 1917: Spot, \$18.20@19; December, \$18.25@18.35; January, \$18.35@18.38; February, \$18.30@18.45; March, \$18.40@18.50; April, \$18.35;

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## Cottonseed Crushers Under Federal Control

The cottonseed crushing industry in Texas is perhaps feeling the pressure of government control more than other sections because the dire needs of the Texas and New Mexico livestock interests in the drought territory have made quick and radical action necessary.

The Food Administration through State Food Administrator E. A. Peden at Houston is issuing the orders and Secretary Robert Gibson is transmitting them to the mills and dealers in Texas and Oklahoma. Where failure to observe regulations is noticed, prompt warning is given that penalty will follow disobedience of orders.

In a letter to Secretary Gibson the State Administrator says, in part:

"I am sure that practically all the oil mills and dealers are heartily and patriotically co-operating in the effort to solve the serious problem which confronts us, and in fairness to them, as well as in order that as full relief as possible be given, I shall feel it my duty to proceed energetically against those few who may not conform. I will promptly take such action as the situation seems to require in individual cases of violation which may come to my knowledge, including a recommendation to the Food Administration at Washington that the license of the offending companies be cancelled."

"In the near future I intend to send out blanks to oil mills and dealers with directions that they report to me in detail all transactions and shipments of cottonseed cake and meal since November 15, and that thereafter they shall report daily such transactions and shipments.

"One of the most important provisions of the Houston agreement was that a maximum price of \$50 per ton for loose cracked cake and \$53.50 per ton for sacked, cracked cake, on a basis of 43 per cent. protein, be adopted. The prices named are f. o. b. cars at producing mill points, and it was stipulated that this agreement applies to the entire crush of this season, except so much thereof as may have been sold prior to November 15, the date of the meeting.

"Another important action taken was that requesting the Food Administration to direct to the drought-stricken areas all shipments of cottonseed cake destined for points outside of the drought area until, in the opinion of the Food Administrator, normal conditions have returned.

"In accordance with this last, I issued an order on November 17 that Texas cottonseed cake and meal must not be shipped outside of Texas, except to drought areas of New Mexico, until otherwise advised, and stipulating that said order did not abrogate or alter present contracts for delivery outside the State other than to temporarily postpone shipment thereof. Later, on November

22, I issued a supplemental order giving authority to all sellers of cottonseed cake and meal to ship their contracts made prior to November 15, and sold for November shipment, including deferred October shipment. This authority includes sales going to points both in and out of Texas, but preference must be given to drought area of Texas and New Mexico, whether sales to such drought area were made prior or subsequent to November 15.

"In this last, it was not my intention to suggest or to direct that recent sales to Texas and New Mexico should take precedence in time of shipment over previous sales when earlier buyers now order shipment to Texas and New Mexico points. On the contrary, I think precedence should be given to earlier orders when instructions are given to ship to Texas and New Mexico points, and I think all New Mexico, and practically all Texas except northeastern Texas should properly be considered as drought area, especially as many thousands of cattle from the worst drought area have been shipped to other sections of Texas to save them, and they must have feed."

The supply of cake at Galveston was soon exhausted and the State Food Administrator asked Secretary Gibson to wire all mills and dealers to notify him of all supplies elsewhere available for the drought area.

Dealers' profits in handling this cake and meal were limited by another order to \$1 per ton. Later appeals were made to hurry shipments to the drought-stricken areas and points where drought area cattle had been shipped to be cared for.

Later permission was given from Washington to ship cake and meal on contracts antedating November 1 at weights less than the prescribed trade unit of 60,000 pounds during December. But it was expected that the trade would observe this 60,000-pound unit of shipment wherever possible.

### PRIORITY FOR COTTONSEED CAKE.

At the request of the United States Food Administration, the Priorities Committee has issued a sweeping extension of its order of November 22 for the relief of cattlemen in the drought-stricken areas of Texas and New Mexico. The new order, which went into effect on November 30, gives priority in car supply and transportation to all points in these states for forage supplies, but specifically excepts from the order livestock and perishables, human foodstuffs, railroad supplies and material, coal, and shipments for the Government.

The basis of the order, Judge R. S. Lovett,

### COTTON CROP AND MARKET REPORT.

The Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers Association's agricultural committee issues a semi-monthly crop and market report under date of November 27 which contains the following figures obtained from state representatives:

	Cotton Acreage.	Gov. Crop	Condition	Our	Average Price	Average Price		
						Estimated	Produced Sept. 25	Nov. 26
	1916.	1917.	1916.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Lots.	Cars.	Hulls
Alabama . . . . .	3,469,000	2,498,000	532,069	65	52	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$47.00
Arkansas . . . . .	2,630,000	2,577,000	1,102,408	60.3	56	65.00	70.00	49.00
Georgia . . . . .	5,450,000	5,178,000	1,851,010	62	62	75.00	77.00	47.88
Louisiana . . . . .	1,260,000	1,323,000	441,056	69	70	68.00	72.00	49.00
Mississippi . . . . .	3,310,000	2,814,000	799,700	63	63	60.00	74.00	50.00
North Carolina . . . . .	1,490,000	1,475,000	693,382	67	60	74.00	76.00	52.00
Oklahoma . . . . .	2,614,000	2,745,000	812,602	68	70	60.00	68.00	56.00
South Carolina . . . . .	2,950,000	2,950,000	968,496	67	73	70.50	74.00	49.75
Tennessee . . . . .	895,000	886,000	377,915	65	55	55.00	72.00	51.00
Texas . . . . .	11,525,000	11,640,000	3,561,862	53	53	69.33	73.00	54.00
								21.33

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chairman of the Priority Committee, says is that he finds "that on account of continued severe and prolonged drought in the States of Texas and New Mexico, many cattle in said States necessary to the national defense and security will continue to suffer or perhaps perish unless additional measures are taken to conserve the feed supply in said States, and to expedite the transportation of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, hay, rice, straw, hulls and forage."

The supplemental order reads as follows: "That on and after the 30th day of November, 1917, and until further order of the undersigned, all common carriers by railroad in the States named below, shall give preference and priority in car supply and in transportation to all traffic in and shipments of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, hay, rice, straw, hulls and forage, for all points in the States of Texas and New Mexico, from all points

in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri over all other traffic and shipments, except (1) livestock and perishables, (2) human foodstuff, (3) railroad road supplies and material, (4) coal, and (5) shipments for the United States Government."

#### TEXAS COTTON MEAL SHIPMENTS.

Considerable speculation has arisen concerning the effect of the recent measures that have been adopted in Texas with a view to directing as large a proportion as possible of the present supply of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal to the drought-stricken areas of Texas and New Mexico. Cattle men in other states have expressed the fear that these measures might interfere with their wintering their cattle.

The Food Administration wishes it understood that the effort to relieve the extreme situation in the two states named, where

cattle were dying for lack of feed, is a purely temporary affair, and will be relaxed just as soon as the emergency is passed. Some relaxation of the measures has already been effected, so that orders for cottonseed cake and meal placed in Texas before November 15 can now go forward without hindrance. There is no restriction on the movement from other states.

#### AGAINST DIRT IN COTTON SEED.

An official notice from E. A. Peden, Federal Food Administrator for Texas, to Secretary Gibson, says:

"Am advised that in certain localities ginners and others are mixing bolley, dirty and immature cottonseed with prime seed, thus making impossible the production of feed products from the mixture. Food Administration regulations forbid committing waste or wilfully permitting preventable deterioration in connection with the production, manufacture, storage, distribution or sale of any food commodities, and also require ginners to clean seed cotton efficiently, and forbid adding and mixing with cottonseed any matter which may or may not have been separated in the process of ginning."

"Please ask all oil mills to communicate the above to ginners in their territory, and to report promptly to me any violations coming to their knowledge, giving me name and address of offender. It is a violation of State law to mix dirt and other impurities with cottonseed."

#### LARD GOES TO BELGIAN RELIEF.

Total shipments of lard from the United States to the Netherlands during the first nine months of this year fell to 33,000,000 pounds, as compared with 113,000,000 pounds shipped to Holland during the first nine months of 1916, according to figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Agents of the Belgian Relief Commission, located at Rotterdam, took the entire amount of approximately 14,000,000 pounds of lard exported from the United States during September, 1917, it is said. During September about 2,000,000 pounds of lard were exported to Great Britain and considerably more than a million pounds to France. The great bulk of the 33,000,000 pounds of lard exported to the Netherlands during the first nine months of the present year went to the Belgian Relief Commission agents in Rotterdam, according to officials.

The suggestion that any of the lard which goes to the Belgian Relief Commission might find its way into Germany is scouted.

#### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 6, 1917.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda,  $7\frac{1}{2}@\frac{7}{8}\text{c}$ . per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 7c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda,  $8\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ . per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda,  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ . per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash,  $3@3\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ . per lb.; tale,  $1\frac{1}{2}@\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ . per lb.; chloride of lime,  $1\frac{1}{2}@\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ . per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, 30c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 28c. per lb.; yellow olive oil,  $\$2.75@3$  per gal.; green olive oil, \$2.50 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil,  $17\frac{1}{4}@\frac{17}{8}\text{c}$ . per lb.; cottonseed oil,  $\$1.60@1.65$  per gal.; soya bean oil,  $17\frac{1}{2}@\frac{17}{8}\text{c}$ . per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 18c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine,  $61@62\text{c}$ . per lb.; saponified glycerine,  $50@51\text{c}$ . per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 45@46c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 70c. per lb.; prime packers' grease,  $16@16\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ . per lb.



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## THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

### FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

#### Lard in New York.

New York, December 7, 1917.—Market steady; prime Western, \$26@26.10; Middle West, \$26@26.10; city steam, 25½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$27.75; South American, \$28; Brazil, kegs, \$29; compound, 21½@22c., all nominal.

#### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 7, 1917.—Copra fabrique, 223.10 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 244 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

#### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 7, 1917.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra, Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 142s. New York, 137s. 3d.; picnic, 122s. 6d.; hams, long, 152s.; American cut, 156s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 167s.; long clear, 169s. 6d.; short back, 171s.; bellies, 170s. Lard, spot price, 135s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 130s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 72s. 6d.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

#### Provisions.

The market opened lower on the bearish hog news, but rallied on a belief that the Government had placed a large order with the packers.

#### Tallow.

Trade continued dull with prices steady. Special loose is quoted at 17¼c.

#### Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet with prices about steady. Oleo is quoted at 20½c. nominal.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was rather small and mostly of an evening up sort. Prices, however, were very steady.

Market closed firmer. Sales, 5,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$18.25 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$16.93 nom. Closing quotations on futures: December, \$18.30@18.40; January, \$18.35@18.40; February, \$18.40 bid; March, \$18.54@18.55; April, \$18.50@18.80; May, \$19 offered.

### FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 1.—Hogs steady, 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$16.90@17.35; light, \$16.55@17.30; mixed, \$16.70@17.40; rough heavy, \$16.70@17.40; Yorkers, \$16.90@17.10; pigs, \$13@16.25; cattle, shade higher; beesves, \$7.35@16.25; cows and heifers, \$5.20@11.50; stocks and feeders, \$6.10@11; calves, \$7.75@14.75; sheep, steady; lambs, \$12.50@16.90; Western, \$9@12.90; native, \$8.80@12.30; yearlings, \$11.75@14.25.

Cudahy, December 7.—Hogs lower, at \$16.55@17.40.

St. Joseph, December 7.—Hogs slow, at \$16.90@17.40.

Sioux City, December 7.—Hogs weak, at \$16.90@17.35.

Louisville, December 7.—Hogs steady, at \$16.60@17.30.

Kansas City, December 7.—Hogs lower, at \$16.50@17.35.

Indianapolis, December 7.—Hogs lower, at \$17.20@17.40.

Detroit, Dec. 7.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50@17.25.

Buffalo, December 7.—Hogs steady; on sale, 8,000, at \$17.50@17.85.

Omaha, December 7.—Hogs lower, at \$17.10@17.40.

### PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 1, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.*	
Armour & Co. ....	6,307	32,500	10,452
Swift & Co. ....	6,645	29,000	11,202
Morris & Co. ....	5,538	16,100	5,435
Wilson & Co. ....	4,125	19,100	4,248
G. H. Hammond Co. ....	2,604	14,000	...
Anglo-American Provision Co. ....	551	11,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby. ....	2,658	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 7,900 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,800 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,300 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; Roberts & Oak, 5,200 hogs; others, 12,100 hogs.

Kansas City.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.*	
Armour & Co. ....	7,040	10,035	2,415
Fowler Packing Co. ....	746	...	311
Wilson & Co. ....	5,535	9,391	1,395
Swift & Co. ....	9,160	8,855	3,135
Cudahy Packing Co. ....	5,017	7,592	3,675
Morris & Co. ....	6,494	10,048	1,581
Others ....	1,427	320	29

Dold Packing Co., 17 hogs; Blount, 404 cattle, 508 hogs and 686 sheep; Wolf Packing Co., 77 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 627 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 441 cattle; Graybill & Stephenson, 400 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 244 cattle.

Omaha.*			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.*	
Morris & Co. ....	2,730	3,917	667
Swift & Co. ....	4,297	5,713	3,083
Cudahy Packing Co. ....	5,135	6,542	6,471
Armour & Co. ....	4,321	6,534	2,129
J. W. Murphy ....	1,482	...	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 150 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 39 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 10 cattle.

St. Louis.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.*	
Morris & Co. ....	6,352	5,823	1,188
Swift & Co. ....	6,403	8,993	1,523
Armour & Co. ....	7,079	4,097	1,305
East Side Packing Co. ....	22	2,753	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. ....	2,718	...	...
Independent Packing Co. ....	386	1,852	...
Sartorius Provision Co. ....	407	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co. ....	2	258	...
American Packing Co. ....	66	1,021	...
Krey Packing Co. ....	97	3,210	...
J. H. Bell Provision Co. ....	715	...	...
Hell Packing Co. ....	1,506	...	...

\*Incomplete.

### SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 1, 1917:

#### CATTLE.

Chicago	66,046
Kansas City	10,508
Omaha	18,473
East St. Louis	23,523
St. Joseph	8,678
Cudahy	590
Sioux City	5,607
South St. Paul	12,455
New York and Jersey City	9,279
Philadelphia	4,132
Oklahoma City	8,702
Denver	4,344

#### HOGS.

Chicago	174,067
Kansas City	49,855
Omaha	29,010
East St. Louis	43,451
St. Joseph	32,396
Cudahy	13,890
Sioux City	34,561
Cedar Rapids	9,996
Ottumwa	8,930
South St. Paul	28,861
New York and Jersey City	27,582
Philadelphia	7,914
Oklahoma City	7,495
Denver	5,377

#### SHEEP.

Chicago	55,186
Kansas City	10,008
Omaha	23,897
East St. Louis	6,138
St. Joseph	4,671
Cudahy	137
Sioux City	7,623
South St. Paul	4,580
New York and Jersey City	2,605
Philadelphia	7,000
Oklahoma City	54
Denver	955

### RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

#### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	22,329	2,000
Kansas City	300	2,203	500
Omaha	500	9,787	...
St. Louis	800	13,394	...
St. Joseph	400	6,000	...
Sioux City	500	4,000	500
St. Paul	2,700	5,000	200
Fort Worth	900	250	...
Milwaukee	236	130	500
Portland, Ore.	817	636	5,639
Denver	250	3,000	50
Louisville	480	...	...
Detroit	1,000	...	...
Cudahy	600	3,566	...
Wichita	500	5,000	...
Indianapolis	500	2,000	700
Pittsburgh	300	4,949	...
Cincinnati	300	5,300	2,000
Buffalo	200	2,000	...
Cleveland	535	1,500	1,540

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917.

Chicago	28,000	42,229	29,000
Kansas City	24,000	9,166	6,000
Omaha	16,000	11,447	2,200
St. Louis	9,100	2,555	1,600
St. Joseph	4,000	3,000	...
Sioux City	5,000	10,000	3,000
St. Paul	10,200	16,000	5,000
Oklahoma City	1,650	2,000	...
Fort Worth	12,000	4,500	300
Milwaukee	2,023	...	...
Denver	9,380	937	22,965
Louisville	2,206	6,182	123
Detroit	3,100	...	...
Cudahy	800	...	...
Wichita	2,600	526	...
Indianapolis	1,450	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,000	9,000	5,000
Cincinnati	500	3,255	100
Buffalo	1,300	8,300	3,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,000
New York	908	1,718	4,456

#### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1917.

Chicago	9,000	31,856	10,000
Kansas City	15,000	14,083	7,000
Omaha	13,500	10,931	17,700
St. Louis	8,100	15,773	2,200
St. Joseph	4,000	9,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	8,000	1,600
St. Paul	7,000	16,000	2,000
Milwaukee	6,012	...	...
Detroit	2,200	...	...
Cudahy	600	...	...
Wichita	3,638	...	...
Indianapolis	1,500	15,000	...
Pittsburgh	3,000	500	500
Cincinnati	500	3,255	100
Buffalo	1,300	8,300	3,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,000
New York	908	1,718	4,456

#### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917.

Chicago	17,000	32,806	19,000
Kansas City	16,000	16,129	6,000
Omaha	9,234	...	...
St. Louis	7,900	15,728	900
St. Joseph	3,000	11,000	...
Sioux City	6,000	...	...
St. Paul	12,000	...	...
Milwaukee	1,500	...	...
Detroit	4,150	...	...
Cudahy	1,000	...	...
Wichita	4,068	...	...
Indianapolis	15,000	...	...
Pittsburgh	1,100	6,206	100
Cincinnati	600	1,500	2,000
Buffalo	2,000	...	...
Cleveland	3,000	...	...
New York	2,350	5,700	6,100</

December 8, 1917

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are rather slow and uneventful, but both buyers and sellers realize that something may happen at any time to change the situation.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Only a moderate trade was experienced last week. The holiday broke the week and market failed to gain headway on this account. The peddling trade done took in mainly native lines at prices considered steady and indicating continued strength. Killers have small stocks of heavy hides and easily handle lines of the light stuff now coming in such great quantities. Full figures are talked on all lines. The new licensing system on imports is expected to hit the South American hide trade, and local sellers expect some hurried covering by tanners in order to protect themselves against unfavorable rulings with regard to the imported articles. Native steers sold at 35c. again, one killer moving 2,000 November and December kill. A couple of lots of extreme light hides of current kill sold at 28c., taking in about 4,000 hides. Texas steers were quiet. Heavyweights quoted at 30½@31c. last paid and the outside firmly demanded. A couple of thousand light and extreme light hides sold late in the preceding period at 28½@29½c. respectively, being steady figures. Butt branded steers were quiet. Last sales were at 30c. Killers now demand 30½c., owing to scarcity and strength in natives. Colorado steers remain quiet. Last sales were at 29c. This is the nominal market. Stocks are moderately ample. Branded cows quoted quiet and waiting at 23½c. last paid and asked. Buyers think it possible to get goods at 23c. owing to ample stocks. Heavy native cows are quiet. Last sales were at 32½c., which is still considered full market for current stuff. Stocks are small. Light native cows sold at 28½c. for 3,000 November 40@55 lbs. hides. The extremes are also held at 28½c. Regular weights are offered at 28c. in other quarters for Northern slaughter and Southern stuff is said to be available at 27½c., being particularly light in average weight. Native bulls sold at 25½c., taking in two lots of 5,000 November and December slaughter in weights up to 85 lbs. Buyers are still looking around the market and additional business is expected. Branded bulls quoted quiet and nominal at 21@22c. for Northerns and 22@23c. for Southerns. Inside figures recently paid and still considered the market for business.

**Later.**—The market continues quiet. Some inquiry is noted for heavy and extreme light natives, and for extreme light Texas steers. Business is expected to ensue at about 23c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Clean-up business was put over in current country hides in the popular weights this week. Concessions had to be granted to make the stuff seem attractive. One buyer took on the bulk of the stock moved. Buyers have again reduced their ideas on subsequent business and think early attainment of their views likely. At the close of the week a great influencing factor is awaiting analysis. Government control of imports is expected to hit the South American carrying trade and result in embargoes on hides or at least in considerably diminished arrivals and force tanners using such hides

to cover in the domestic market. South American hides comprise both dry and wet salted and packer and country take-off so that domestic business in all varieties is expected to be affected. Heavy steers remain quiet. Hides are available at 27c. in a moderate sized way and buyers look for lower rates. Heavy cows sold at 23½c. in connection with lighter weights. More offered at 23½c. and buyers' views are at 20@22c. Buffs sold at 23½c., including heavier and lighter hides taking in about 30,000 altogether, one seller moving 16,000 alone. More stuff offered at 23½c. for immediate and forward delivery and bids are at 20@22c. Outside rate is believed to be about the actual market at press time. Seconds quoted at 21½@22c. The situation outside is steady with sales at 22@23c. delivered basis for all weights of seasonable hides. Bids now range down to 20c. delivered. Extremes sold at 23½c. in connection with heavier weights, taking in about 30,000 hides altogether. More stuff offered at 23½c. and buyers' views are about 20@22c. Branded cows remain quiet and featureless. Nominal market considered under 19c. flat. Stocks are moderately ample. Country packer branded hides quoted at 22½@26½c. as to lots. Bulls rule quiet and waiting. Stocks are of moderate size and available at 20c. without interest being displayed. Country packer bulls quoted at 24@25c. with inside nearer the actual market and outside last paid for local current kill.

**Later.**—Market is dull and weak. Middle Western tanners are only bidding 20c. for extremes, but some buyers are willing to pay 22c. for heavy hides. Recent sales were at 22½c. for all weights.

**CALFSKINS** are dull. First salted city skins quoted 38c. last paid and asked. Buyers think it possible to secure skins at 36c. on account of the pressure being exerted upon them to name bids. Outside city skins quoted at 34@36c. nominal; country stuff at 30@32c. for business with outside lots 28@29c. paid. Packer skins 40c. asked and bids at 38c. solicited. Deacons \$1.80@2; light calf, \$2@2.20. Kipskins sold at 30c. for a car of local first salted city skins. Country lots range down to 25c. paid. Packer skins are in large supply and quoted nominal at 27½@32½c. as to points, salting and lots.

**Later.**—Calfskins are weak. One car of local, city calf brought 36c., being a decline of 2c.

**HORSEHIDES** sold at \$7.75 for several cars of current country run; more wanted in some quarters and other buyers supplied. City hides, \$8.50. Ponies and glues, \$3.75@4.25 and coltskins \$1@2.

**Later.**—Two cars of common horsehides sold at \$7.65, best bids now \$7.50. Most buyers are talking \$7.25.

**HOGSKINS** remain quiet and waiting at \$1.05@1.20 for average country run of skins with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9@10c.; No. 2's at 8@9c. and 3's at 5@7c. as to measurements.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Killers took on business of fair size and at prices rather higher than effected in the preceding few weeks. Packer sheep and lambskins of current river slaughter brought \$4.67½. Some choice river lambs

sold previously at \$4.60. Local sheepskins brought \$4.65 and lambskins realized \$4.75. Dry Western pelts are slow and nominal at 48@53c. as to descriptions; outside for the best light weight Montanas. Stocks are small. Pickled sheepskins quoted quiet and waiting at \$10@15 dozen nominal. Angora goatskins quoted in a range of \$1.50@2.25 as to weights; common goatskins at \$1@1.15 average.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES** active. A car of January to June salting native bulls sold at 19c. and four cars of February to June salting native bulls sold at 18c. Nearly all the packers are well sold up on native and sprandy steers. Small packer hides dull. Stocks are slowly accumulating and very little demand is noted for nearby hides. Native steers last sold at 31c. and are nominal today at 31@32c. Cows are nominal at 28c. Bulls are held around 23@24c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues quiet and practically no interest is shown in offerings of any kind. The market is in more or less of an unsettled condition and buyers generally are looking for lower prices. Outside points report the market as quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Middle West shippers are nominally quoting buffs at 24@25c., and extremes at 23½@25c., but there are several offerings made here of both buffs and extremes at 23c. A car of Pennsylvania extremes of choice quality is offered here at 23½c. and a car of Western extremes is offered at 23c. Buffs are freely offered according to lots, section, etc., at 23@24c. Western heavy steers last sold here at 26c. Heavy cows are nominal. Bulls are slow and branded hides are nominal at 18@19c. New York State and New England, all weight hides, are offered at 22½@23c. flat for car lots. Buyers' ideas are at least one cent under. Southerns are slow and nominally quoted at 22@23c. flat for Northerns; 21@21½c. for middle sections and 20@21c. for Southerns.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market is slow and very little demand was noted this week. Stocks are not in large accumulations, but buyers display very little interest in offerings put before them. Last sales of New York cities were made at \$3.80, \$4.80, \$5.80, but buyers' ideas today are from 15@20c. under these prices. Outside mixed cities are quoted nominally at \$3.25, \$4.25 and \$5.25, and not taken at these figures. Countries are offered as to lots at \$2.75@3, \$3.75@4 and \$4.75@5.

**HORSEHIDES.**—The market is slow and nominally unchanged. Straight city run of hides are quoted at \$8@8.50. Dealers' mixed hides are offered at \$7.75@8 flat, and countries are offered around \$7.50. Offerings are made more freely than for some days past, but most buyers are looking for lower prices.

### Boston.

In the absence of any business it is difficult to quote the hide market. Dealers are offering Ohio buffs at 23½@25c., but tanners are not interested and believe they can purchase at lower than the inside price. Some brokers are sending out offerings at less money, but as a rule are not interesting their shippers. The market on extremes is quiet, with prices ranging from 23@24c. Tanners are showing little interest at these prices as rumors of sales at less money have been circulated. It is believed, however, that these sales which have been reported around 22c. were for Southern stock, coming from the region of Texas. The Southern market is quiet, with Northern Southerns, 25/60's, held at 23@24c. flat, but tanners' ideas a cent to two cents less. New York State and New England, all grades, are quoted at 22@23c. flat, but buyers are not willing to talk over 21@21½c.

The calfskin market is dull, with tanners holding out because of the easiness reported in the Chicago market. Dealers believe that prices will hold because of the small supplies which are now coming forward from gathering points. They are holding firm at old prices of \$3.25 for 5 to 7's; \$4.25 for 7 to 9's; \$5.25 for 9 to 12's.

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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Dec. 5.—Fat Stock Show week is always a gain time at the Stock Yards in Chicago, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that the 1917 Show surpasses the efforts of previous years. Climatic conditions have thus far been favorable, the receipts have been moderate and the steer trade on the open market has responded to the favorable conditions, and is anywhere from 25@50c. higher than the low time a week ago. The Show cattle will be auctioned on Thursday, and while somewhat a matter of guesswork, will likely sell from \$15@18, with a few loads of prize winning cattle considerably higher. On the open market prime weighty beesves are eligible to 16c. or better and there is a fairly good sprinkling of choice cattle selling from 14@15c., with the bulk of the good grades from 12@13½c.; short-fed kinds, \$10.50@12; fair to medium lightweight killers, \$9@10 and cheap killers \$8@9. The alacrity with which the market can "come back" surely should be encouraging to the weak-kneed brethren who have doubts about feeding their cattle to a pretty good finish, and we have frequently referred to the underlying strength to the trade, simply to emphasize and call attention to the fact that the demand is phenomenal.

The moderate receipts of cattle have included a fairly liberal supply of butcher stuff, but the trade nevertheless shows a big recovery. Opening strong and higher on Monday the market gained momentum and on Wednesday the market was 35@50c. higher on canners and cutters and largely 75c. higher than a week ago on the better grades of cows and heifers. The bull trade also is decidedly higher; in fact, last week's decline on bulls has been regained. Medium and heavyweight calves are up 50c. while veal calves show \$1 advance. This week's upturn in prices is simply another evidence of the phenomenal demand for she-stuff.

Following the sudden and, to our mind, unaccountable, drop in the market during the closing days of last week, the hog trade shows signs of life, and while no great big advance has taken place as compared to the low time last Saturday, yet there has been a narrowing in the range and a strong and much healthier tone pervades the trade. Wednesday's market closed strong and active with the extreme top \$17.45 and the bulk of the good butcher and light shipping grades from \$17.20@17.35, medium mixed and light mixed \$16.85@17.15, and healthy pigs from \$15.50@16. Looks like a fairly good market the balance of the week, and we believe the repeated statements of the Government that they favor a \$15.50 minimum on hogs will have the effect of inducing a great many farmers to feed their hogs to a good finish who otherwise might be fearful of the ultimate outcome and let their hogs go premature. Climatic conditions are also favorable, and while it will probably be January before receipts get real heavy, yet the supply is increasing a little from week to week, and so it seems unreasonable to expect any permanent upturn in the market; in fact, on the contrary it appears likely that any change of consequence will be toward a somewhat lower level of values.

While the trade in sheep and lambs has been fairly active since the opening of the week, salesmen have not been able to boost prices much above last week's close. A few bunches of fancy lambs have sold to outsiders up to \$17, but the bulk of the good to choice ones have landed at \$16.75@16.90. Sheep prices are up about 25c. per cwt. as compared with a week ago, and bulk of the choice ewes are now going over the scales at \$11.50 per cwt. Quotations: Good to choice lambs, \$16.75@17; poor to medium, \$16@16.50; culs, \$13.50@14; good to choice light yearlings, \$14.50@14.75; medium fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$13@14; fat wethers, \$12.25@12.75; good to

choice ewes, \$11.25@11.50; poor to medium, \$10@11; culs, \$5.50@8.50; feeding lambs, \$16.75@17.50; good to choice breeding ewes, \$13@15.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 5. Cattle receipts for the week ending today approximate 32,000 head, of which 2,100 were received on the Southern side. The market for the most part is holding to a fully steady basis with constantly recurring strong spots. The medium and low-priced steers seem to have the call, and upon this kind the market has been active. The reason for this, in our opinion, is that war contracts and an insistent demand on the part of the general public for cheaper meat has made the trade active on the medium grades of cattle. In the better grades, those selling above \$11, prices have not been so firm. The top for the week on heavy steers was \$13 and on light steers \$13.35. The bulk of the better grade cattle swung around the \$12 mark. No doubt the draggy tendency in this class of cattle is due to the heavy poultry trade which obtains at Thanksgiving time. The quotation on medium cattle is \$10@11; fair grades and low-priced cattle, \$7@9.50. The butcher cattle division has been extremely active and averages, generally, strong. The bulk of the heifer offerings in the plain kind range from \$7@8.50, with the better kinds going from \$8.50@10.50 and a few odd sales from \$11.75@12.25. Best cows, \$9@10; medium grade, \$8@9; plain cows, \$6.75@7.75. There are a few cows in small lots that are selling from \$10.50 up, but they must be fancy to bring the price.

Hog receipts are beginning to show increases; our receipts for the week ending today are right at 56,000, a very fair run for Thanksgiving week. The quality shows considerable improvement; it can be called, generally, fair to good. We are receiving heavy finished hogs in larger quantities than for a year past. Prices seem to advance with quantity and quality. While the quotations today are about 10c. under a week ago, they are 20c. higher than the week's low time, which was Monday of this week. Hogs of good shipping weights are particularly in demand. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.30@17.55; good heavy, \$17.40@17.60; rough, \$16.75@17; lights, \$17.20@17.45; pigs, \$14@16.25; bulk, \$17.20@17.55.

Sheep receipts total 5,200 for the week. With this light and inadequate run coupled with the fact that quality is lacking, it is difficult, indeed, to depict the market's actual condition. Mutton stock holds to a fully steady basis. Ewes are quoted at \$10@11; wethers, \$11@12.50; canners and choppers, \$6@9. Lambs are on a strong basis, and all offerings find prompt sale. The top for the week is \$17; good to choice lambs, or strictly prime ones, would no doubt sell for more money.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 4. Cattle receipts to-day were 15,000 head, market steady to strong on steers, 10@15c. higher on cows, steady on stockers and feeders. Hogs to-day 11,000, market 10@15c. higher, top \$17.35. Sheep and lambs to-day 7,000, market steady to 15c. higher, lambs to killers \$16.75.

The fact that Kansas City packers took advantage of the record November cattle supply here, 323,000 head, not counting the 36,000 calves that arrived, to establish a new record for a single month's slaughter of cattle, at 200,000 head, the market holding close to steady during the month, indicates the immense outlet for dressed beef at this time. Buyers were out early to-day, and paid steady to strong prices for steers, taking the low-priced ones first. Cows sold 10@15c. higher, on account of their ability to turn out a low-costing carcass, the desire of packers being to

produce dressed beef at the lowest cost. Steer sales this week range from \$7 to \$12.35, cows \$7 to \$9.75, canners, \$5.50 to \$6, veals \$9 to \$12, bulls \$6.50 to \$8.25.

Choice heavy hogs brought \$17.35 to-day, 15 cents more than yesterday, best medium weights \$17.30, best lights \$17.15, bulk of sales within the narrow range of \$17 to \$17.30. Pigs are lower than a short time ago, at \$13.50 to \$15.50, immune stock hog dealers claiming demand for immune shoats has fallen off, but the market for pigs is expected to advance almost immediately.

Strength comes to the surface in the lamb market frequently, notwithstanding persistent dullness. Prices are 15c. higher to-day, with Kansas fed Western lambs weighing 75 lbs. at \$16.75, pretty good fed lambs \$16.50, heavy natives \$15.75, poorly finished fed lambs \$13.50@14.50. A large number of New Mexico feeding lambs are available here, sales running from \$16.25 to \$16.75, choice light lambs at the latter price. Fat yearlings bring \$13.75, wethers \$13, ewes \$11.75, for best in each class.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner)

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4, 1917.

Receipts of cattle last month, 222,253 head, were the heaviest on record for November. For the final week of the month the run was 40,000 head, and the market for practically all grades of cattle showed more or less decline. For the entire month of November, both corn-feds and grass beesves declined anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2.50, but there was a surprising degree of activity and strength throughout the month so far as the plainer grades of butcher stock were concerned. It would take fancy beef steers to bring \$15 or better, and the bulk of the corn-feds are selling around \$11.50@12.50, with common short fed and lightweight kinds at \$9@10.50. Grass beef is quoted from \$8 to \$13, fair to good range steers selling largely around \$9.50@11. Outlet for cows and heifers continues broad, and prices show comparatively little fluctuation from day to day. Choice corn-fed cows sell as high as \$10.25, and common canners as low as \$5.25, bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling around \$6.50@7.50. Veal calves are firmly held at \$9.50@12.50, and there is a very good outlet for bulls, stags, etc., at \$6@8.

Of late there has been a gradual increase in the receipts of hogs and a steady improvement in the quality of the arrivals. Demand, however, is hardly as broad as recently, and the trend of values has been lower for some time. Both shippers and packers still favor the butcher weight loads, but quality is more of a consideration with all classes of buyers than weight, and the range of prices is comparatively narrow. To-day there was about 10,300 hogs here, and the market averaged about 10c. higher. Top brought \$17.40, as against \$17.70 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$17.15@17.30 as against \$17.50@17.60 a week ago.

Arrivals of sheep and lambs have been of rather moderate proportions, 50,000 last week, as the fine open weather has been favorable for feeding operations, and no material increase in supplies is looked for unless the weather should turn rough. A rather weak tone has pervaded the market, especially on lambs that had any weight. Buyers have all favored the light and medium weight lambs and discriminated against the rough and heavy grades. Aged stock has been in active demand and fully steady right along, and competition from feeder buyers has held up remarkably well for this time of the year. Fair to choice fat lambs are quoted at \$16@17; yearlings, \$11.50@13.25; wethers, \$11@12.50, and ewes \$9.25@11.50.

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 3, 1917.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
New York	2,008	1,726	1,860	9,631
Jersey City	2,770	2,493	16,242	17,785
Central Union	3,396	650	8,663	985
Totals	7,174	4,570	26,005	27,582
Totals last week	3,567	6,734	31,080	29,980

December 8, 1917

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rye, N. Y.—Inwood Dairy Co., Inc., to deal in farm and dairy products, cattle and live stock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by R. J. Davis, T. J. Davis and M. Y. Davis, of Harrison, N. Y.

Baltimore, Md.—The Federal Milling & Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by W. Jackson Kaufman, No. 1031 Munsey building, Baltimore; Walter Willson of Hagerstown, Md., and Paul Heine, Lancaster, Pa.

## ICE NOTES.

Washington, D. C.—The ice plant of the Chapin Sacks Mfg. Company, First and M streets, N. E., will be remodeled at a cost of \$3,000.

Greenville, S. C.—A creamery and ice cream factory will be erected at this point by the Garrison Ice Cream Company, of Hopkinsville, Ky.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Contract has been let by the Eagle Pass Ice Mfg. Company for the erection of a two-story ice factory, 108 x 56 feet, of brick and concrete construction, and to cost \$40,000.

Bartlesville, Okla.—The plant of the Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company, which was destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. A 2,000-ton plant will be installed to replace the original 1,000-ton storage plant.

## NO CHRISTMAS SOUVENIRS.

It is suggested that business houses abolish the practice of sending out Christmas cards and souvenirs to their customers this year, relieving pressure upon postal and transportation facilities and contributing the money which would ordinarily be spent for that purpose to war relief funds. A movement to that end has been started by the large railroad supply companies in Chicago, and is being taken up all along the line.

## REGULATING PACKERS' PROFITS.

(Continued from page 24.)

classes on a fair and just basis; provided, that, unless otherwise expressly authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division, the basis or principle of apportionment shall continue to be that used by licensee during the year preceding November 1, 1917.

Section 8.—PROFITS—HOW COMPUTED. In computing his profits on business of Class 1 and Class 2 for the purpose of Section 3, licensee shall observe the following regulations:

(1) Existing methods to be continued. Except as expressly provided in this section, or as hereafter expressly authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division, licensee shall continue to compute the profits of his business and of the several departments thereof in accordance with the same methods and principles as he shall have employed during the twelve month period preceding November 1, 1917; and he shall not adopt any method or device which will conceal or understate the full and true profit thereof, or which will divert the profit properly accruing to licensee to any other person or corporation, or which will divert the profit properly attributable to business of one class to business of another class.

(2) Interest. No deduction shall be made from profits on account of current payments or accruals of interest on bonds, notes, bills or accounts payable or any other interest, for payments or accruals of dividends on any class of capital stock of licensee or for provisions for sinking funds, nor shall any such payments, accruals, or provisions be charged to operating expenses;

Provided, That any excess payment of interest on bonds, notes, bills or accounts payable above a rate of five per cent per annum may be charged to operating expenses, said excess to be computed on the basis of the aggregate of such indebtedness of all kinds and the aggregate interest thereon.

(3) Federal taxes. Provisions for or payments or accruals of Federal income, corporation or excess profits taxes shall not be deducted from profits or charged to operating expenses.

(4) Transfer values. Any material or product transferred by licensee from any department falling under one of the classes distinguished in Section 1 to a department falling under another class, or any material or product sold by licensee to or purchased by licensee from any corporation or concern in which licensee is directly or indirectly interested, shall be valued in the accounts at its true and fair market price or market value. Such price or value shall be taken as of the date of the actual physical transfer or delivery, and the time of such transfer or delivery shall continue to be fixed in accordance with the practice of licensee in the year preceding November 1, 1917, unless otherwise authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division. This same rule shall, unless otherwise authorized by the chief of the meat division, be observed in respect to materials transferred from any department to any other department.

(5) Depreciation. Reasonable provision for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment may be deducted, but such provision shall not, except with express approval of the chief of the meat division, exceed the normal and customary provision therefor heretofore made by licensee, and the chief of the meat division reserves the right to re-

duce any such provision which he deems excessive.

(6) Repairs and maintenance. Only reasonable expenditures for repairs, renewals and maintenance of buildings, machinery and equipment may be charged to operating expenses, and in no case shall additions to or improvements of such property which increase its permanent capital value be charged to operating expenses, unless by express authorization of the chief of the meat division.

(7) Depreciation of inventories. No provision or reserve for subsequent actual or possible depreciation in the value of inventories shall be deducted from the profits of any given accounting period, except as expressly authorized by the chief of the meat division.

(8) Inventories. In valuing inventories licensee shall, unless otherwise expressly authorized by the chief of the meat division, value them on the basis of market prices, and the true fair and full market price or market value at the close of the accounting period shall in all cases be used.

(9) Overhead expenses. Administrative and general expenses not directly attributable to business of any particular class shall be apportioned on a fair and just basis as among business of the three classes distinguished in Section 1, and unless otherwise authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division the basis or principle of such apportionment shall continue to be that used by licensee during the year preceding November 1, 1917. This same rule shall be observed as among departments.

(10) Salaries. No unreasonably large or excessive salary or other compensation or

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**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**

bonus paid to any officer, director, stockholder, firm member, or proprietor of licensee shall be treated as part of operating expenses.

Section 9.—RELATION OF PROFITS TO SALES. For the purpose of determining the ratio of profit to sales, under the proviso of Section 3, licensee shall observe the methods of calculating sales and profits provided in Article II of the Rules and Regulations for packing concerns having annual sales of less than \$100,000,000.

Section 10.—PROFITS BY PERIODS. Licensee shall close his books and determine his investment, sales and profits at least as often as once in ten weeks, and at least six times per year, and if licensee has heretofore closed his books at more frequent intervals he shall continue to do so; the interval between such closing time of the books shall be called an accounting period.

The ratio of profits to investment specified in Section 3 need not necessarily be maintained with respect to each separate accounting period, but licensee shall endeavor to maintain as nearly uniform profits as practicable, and licensee shall so conduct his business that the profits of the first half of the twelve month period ending on or about November 1st of each year shall not exceed the said limitation by more than one-third and that the profit for the entire twelve month period ending at said date shall not exceed said limitation.

**ARTICLE III.**  
**REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS OF ACCOUNTS.**

Section 1.—REPORTS. Every licensee subject to these regulations shall, within fifteen days after the close of each of its accounting periods as defined in Article II, Section 10, furnish to the chief of the meat division reports of his business in accordance with such blanks and forms as shall be prescribed by said chief; and such reports shall include such information as said chief shall require regarding the entire business of licensee whether subject to the limitation of Article II, Section 3, or otherwise.

Section 2.—TRANSCRIPTS OF ACCOUNTS. Every licensee shall, where so required by the chief of the meat division, continue to keep and maintain any given form of accounts or records of his business which he shall heretofore have kept, and shall furnish copies of such accounts or records to the chief of the meat division.

Section 3.—ACCESS TO BOOKS. Licensee shall at any reasonable time give to any duly authorized representative of the meat division access to any or all books, records, accounts or memoranda of his business, for the purpose of verifying the reports of such licensee or for the purpose of securing any information desired by the chief of the meat division.

Section 4.—REPORT OF STOCK HOLDINGS. Licensee shall, not later than December 1, 1917, report to the chief of the meat division all holdings of such licensee in the stocks, bonds or notes of other corporations or concerns, and shall thereafter

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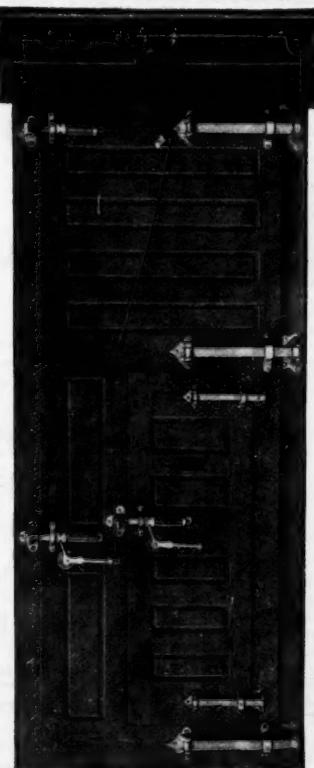
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## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

December 8, 1917

report any acquisitions of such securities or changes in his holdings thereof.

**Section 6.—ACCESS TO BOOKS OF SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS.** Licensee shall cause every corporation, whatever the nature of its business, in which he holds half or more of the capital stock, to report from time to time to the chief of the meat division such data regarding its business as said chief shall require and shall cause every such corporation to give the same access to its books, records and accounts as is required of licensee under Article III, Section 3.

**SPECIAL RULE AS TO INVENTORY RESERVE, 1917-1918.**

Any licensee may accumulate an inventory depreciation reserve under the following regulations:

(1) Such reserve shall be based only on the inventory of pickled, salted, smoked,

cured, canned and frozen meats and lard, and of such meats in process of pickling, salting, smoking and curing.

(2) It shall be calculated only on the excess of such inventory over the corresponding inventory at November 1, 1917, or the close of the accounting period ending nearest to that date, but it need not be reduced by reason of any reduction in inventory taking place before July 1, 1918, or the end of the accounting period next preceding or ending not more than ten days after that date.

(3) It shall not exceed two cents per pound of such excess.

(4) It shall not continue to be accumulated on any further increase of inventory after the date last above mentioned.

(5) If in any accounting period preceding said date licensee shall in his business of Class I have made less than the rate of profit specified in Article II, Section 3, the deficiency may, at said date, be deducted from the said inventory reserve.

(6) The entire balance of said inventory reserve at said date shall be carried to the profit of business of Class I, and licensee shall so conduct his business that the profit including reserve thus restored to profit, on the entire business of Class I, shall for the year ending on or about November 1, 1918, taken as a whole, not exceed the limit specified in Article II, Section 3.

**II. RULES FOR LICENSEES WITH ANNUAL SALES OF LESS THAN \$100,000,000.**

**ARTICLE I.**

**LICENSEES SUBJECT TO THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

**Section 1.—TO WHOM RULES ARE APPLICABLE.** Every person or corporation shall be subject to these rules and regulations who is required to procure a license for the conduct of his business by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October 8, 1917, and who shall be engaged in the slaughtering of livestock and the manufacturing of products therefrom, and whose aggregate sales during the twelve months ending November 1, 1917, did not exceed \$100,000,000. These rules shall take effect as of November 1, 1917.

**Section 2.—AMENDMENTS.** The chief of the meat division reserves authority, by general regulation, or by special regulation addressed to particular concerns, to change the rules and rates of profit hereby established and to establish other rules and methods on such notice and in such manner as he shall deem reasonable and fair.

**Section 3.—APPLICATIONS BY LICENSEES.** If any licensee desires an interpretation of any matter in these rules, or any exception or special ruling relating to his business, he shall make written application

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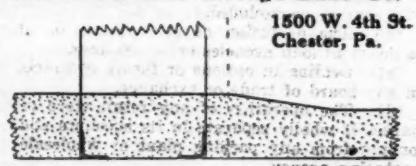
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therefor to the chief of the meat division, stating fully the facts and the reasons for such application, and licensee shall take no action in such matter without the written authority of said chief.

**Section 4.—METHODS.** Each licensee is forbidden to make any change in his method of doing business designed to effect or which shall effect, or to adopt any business practice designed to effect or which shall effect, a rate of profit in excess of the limit under these rules.

## ARTICLE II. REGULATION OF PROFIT.

**Section 1.—RATIO OF PROFITS TO SALES.** Licensee shall so conduct his business that the profit thereof, or of that part thereof not expressly excluded from this limitation, shall not exceed 2½ per cent. of the gross value of sales.

**Section 2.—PROFITS OF SEPARATE BRANCHES.** The limitation specified in Section 1 shall apply to the aggregate business of licensee subject thereto. Said ratio of profits to sales need not necessarily be maintained with respect to the business in any particular department, class of materials or products, plant or locality;

Provided that licensee shall not in fixing the price at which he shall buy or sell or in determining the profit he shall obtain discriminate as between different departments, kinds of livestock, classes of materials or products, plants, localities, corporations, firms or persons to the injury of any competitor or of any livestock producer or the public, nor shall licensee pursue any practice in the conduct of his business which shall be unjust to competitors, producers of live stock or the public.

**Section 3.—CERTAIN CORPORATIONS TO BE TREATED AS DEPARTMENTS.** For the purposes of Section 1 any corporation in which licensee holds stock and which he during the twelve months preceding November 1, 1917, treated as a department of his own general business or concern, or the sales and profits of which, or a proportion thereof, were during said period taken up and treated as part of the sales and profits of licensee's general business or concern, shall hereafter continue to be so treated.

For the purposes of Section 1 any corporation whose entire capital stock (directors' qualifying shares not being regarded) is held by licensee shall be treated as a department of licensee's general business or concern and its total sales and profits shall be included, without duplication, with those of such general business or concern; and licensee shall not for the purpose of evading the limitation of his profits transfer stock that he may hold in any such corporation or otherwise divest himself of the ownership of its entire capital stock.

**Section 4.—INCOME FROM OTHER CORPORATIONS.** In computing profits for the purpose of Section 1, there shall be excluded sales and profits of, and interest or other income received by licensee from, any corporation or concern not falling under the provisions of Section 3;

Provided, that the chief of the meat division may, in his discretion, require licensee to treat as part of the sales and profits of his own business or concern a proper proportion of the sales and profits of any such corporation or concern in which licensee is directly or indirectly interested.

**Section 5.—CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS AND INCOME EXCLUDED.** In computing the sales and profits of licensee for the purpose of Section 1, there shall be excluded sales and profits of, or income from, any of the following kinds of business:

(a) The slaughtering of livestock and the manufacture of any product in any foreign country, but the sale in any foreign country of products manufactured in the United States shall not be so excluded.

(b) The operation of stock yards or of banks or of loan agencies or institutions.

(c) Dealing in options or future contracts on any board of trade or exchange.

(d) The operation of any retail store or market if wholly separate in its accounts and conduct from any packing plant or wholesale marketing agency.

(e) Any business which has nothing to do with live stock, food or products of slaughtered live stock.

(f) The raising, fattening or feeding of livestock.

**Section 6.—METHOD OF COMPUTING SALES.** In determining the value of sales for the purpose of Section 1, the value of each sale shall be taken at the gross amount actually received by licensee for the goods sold, from the actual and ultimate customer or purchaser.

In case any department or departments of licensee's business shall be excluded under the provisions of Section 5, the value of sales shall be taken to include the value of products transferred from other departments of licensee's business to such department or departments excluded, but there shall be no duplication of sales or of transfers or of sales and transfers.

**Section 7.—PROFITS—HOW COMPUTED.** In computing his profits for the purpose of Section 1, licensee shall observe the following regulations:

(1) Existing methods to be continued. Except as expressly provided in this section, or as hereafter expressly authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division, licensee shall continue to compute the profits of his business and of the several departments thereof in accordance with the same methods and principles as he shall have employed during the twelve month period preceding November 1, 1917; and he shall not adopt any method or device which will conceal or underestimate the full and true profit thereof, or which will divert the profit properly accruing to licensee to any other person or corporation, or which will divert the profit properly attributable to business subject to limitation under Section 1 to business not so subject.

(2) Interest and similar payments. There may be deducted from profits current payments or accruals of interest on bonds, notes, bills or accounts payable, properly attributable to that part of the business subject to the limitation of Section 1; but no deduction shall be made for payments or accruals of any other interest, or of dividends on any class of capital stock of licensee, or for provisions for sinking funds, nor shall any such payments, accruals or provisions be charged to operating expenses;

Provided, that in case interest is so deducted, there shall be deducted such proportion of the total current interest as the total investment of licensee in that part of his business subject to the limitation of Section 1 shall bear to his total investment.

(3) Federal taxes. Provisions for or payments or accruals of Federal income, corporation or excess profits taxes shall not be deducted from profits or charged to operating expenses.

(4) Transfer values. Any material or product transferred by licensee from or to any department of his business excluded under the provisions of Section 4, or any material or product sold by licensee to or purchased by licensee from any corporation or concern in which licensee is directly or indirectly interested, shall be valued in the accounts at its true and fair market price or market value. Such price or value shall be taken as of the date of the actual physical transfer or delivery, and the time of such transfer or delivery shall continue to be fixed in accordance with the practice of licensee in the year preceding November 1, 1917, unless otherwise authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division.

(5) Depreciation. Reasonable provision for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment may be deducted, but such provision shall not, except with express approval of the chief of the meat division, exceed the normal and customary provision theretofore heretofore made by licensee, and the chief of the meat division reserves the right to reduce any such provision which he deems excessive.

(6) Repairs and maintenance. Only reasonable expenditures for repairs, renewals and maintenance of buildings, machinery and equipment may be charged to operating expenses, and in no case shall additions to or improvements of such property which increase its permanent capital value be charged to

operating expenses, unless by express authorization of the chief of the meat division.

(7) Depreciation of inventories. No provision or reserve for subsequent actual or possible depreciation in the value of inventories shall be deducted from the profits of any given accounting period, except as may be expressly authorized by the chief of the meat division.

(8) Extraordinary provisions and losses generally. No extraordinary or abnormal provision, reserve, expenditure or loss of any kind, not properly attributable to the business of a given accounting period, shall be deducted from the profits or charged to the operating expense of such period without the express approval of the chief of the meat division.

(9) Inventories. In valuing inventories licensee shall, unless otherwise expressly authorized by the chief of the meat division, value them on the basis of market prices, a d the true, fair and full market price or market value at the close of the accounting period shall in all cases be used.

(10) Overhead expenses. In case any department of licensee's business is excluded under the provisions of Section 5, administrative and general expenses not directly attributable to individual departments shall be apportioned on a fair and just basis as between such excluded department and other departments. Unless expressly authorized or directed by the chief of the meat division the basis or principle of such apportionment shall continue to be that heretofore in use by licensee.

(11) Salaries. No unreasonably large or excessive salary or other compensation or bonus paid to any officer, director, stockholder, firm member, or proprietor of licensee shall be treated as part of operating expenses in the determination of profits for the purpose of Section 1.

**Section 8.—PROFITS BY PERIODS.** Licensee shall close his books and determine his sales and profits at least as often as once in sixteen weeks, and at least four times per year, and if licensee has heretofore closed his books at more frequent intervals he shall continue to do so; the interval between such closings of the books shall be called an accounting period.

The ratio of profits to sales specified in Section 1 need not necessarily be maintained with respect to each separate accounting period, but licensee shall endeavor to maintain as nearly uniform profits as practicable, and licensee shall so conduct his business that the rate of profits, expressed on an annual basis, of the first half of the twelve-month period ending on or about November 1 of each year shall not exceed the said limitation by more than one-third and that the profit for the entire twelve-month period ending at said date shall not exceed said limitation.

## ARTICLE III. REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS OF ACCOUNTS.

**Section 1.—REPORTS.** Every licensee subject to these regulations shall, within fifteen days after the close of each of its accounting periods as defined in Article II, Section 8, furnish to the chief of the meat division reports of his business in accordance with such blanks and forms as shall be prescribed by said chief; and such reports shall include such information as said chief shall require regarding the entire business of licensee whether subject to the limitation of Article II, Section 1, or otherwise.

**Section 2.—TRANSCRIPTS OF ACCOUNTS.** Every licensee shall, where so required by the chief of the meat division, continue to keep and maintain any given form of accounts or records of his business which he shall heretofore have kept, and shall furnish copies of such accounts or records to the chief of the meat division.

**Section 3.—ACCESS TO BOOKS.** Licensee shall at any reasonable time give to any duly authorized representative of the meat division access to any or all books, records, accounts or memoranda of his business, for the purpose of verifying the reports of such licensee or for the purpose of securing any information desired by the chief of the meat division.

# Chicago Section

Now it's up to Lord Lansdowne to go out in the woodshed and die.

Talk is cheap, except when the Bills—Sunday and Bryan—spill it.

England has found its La Follette in Lord Lansdowne. Drown it, John!

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$4,000 net to the buyer.

Didja read President Wilson's annual address to Congress? No camouflage there.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 1, 1917, averaged, for domestic beef, 13.23 cents per pound.

Fortunately no one was killed when the Camp Grant soldiers' train was wrecked Sunday night. Otherwise some of Gerard's lamp posts might have been decorated on Monday.

B. F. Hales, of Oak Park, Ill., bought a Shorthorn calf, "Anoka Champion," at the Stock Show for \$17,000, and a heifer for \$2,600. And yet we talk about the "poor" farmer!

Before being sent out on picket duty the Sarg sez to Mike and Pat: "If the Germans should come upon yez, there's ten dollars apiece for yez for every German yez kill." On duty Mike got awful sleepy, and Pat offered to

travel both beats until Mike could cop off a snooze. Soon after, through the dim morning light, Pat espied a regiment of Germans coming. He hurried to Mike, kicked him in the slats, and sez: "Get up, Mike, me lad, our forehunc's made!"

## MARKED EFFECT OF MEATLESS DAYS. Packers Say Meats Are Accumulating and Livestock Prices Will Suffer.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—Hog prices are 60c. lower than a week ago. Top on hogs to-day is \$17.50, against \$17.40 yesterday. The average price of hogs yesterday was \$17.10. Armour's drove of light mixed packers cost \$16.90 yesterday. Receipts at eleven points for the first two days this week show 58,000 less hogs as compared with last week, 79,000 less than for the corresponding days last year, and 138,000 less than two years ago.

Last week's break in hogs has shut off the supply, as the farmer feels all he has to do is wait for hog prices to recover. We said some time ago, when prices reached their high point in November, that we thought the high point had been reached for the better part of the winter packing season. The present conditions further strengthen our belief in that direction.

There is no doubt that the results of meatless days have been more far-reaching than any one anticipated in the way of cutting down consumption, but high prices for some classes of meats have also helped to reduce consumption, as well as the establishing of a meatless day. The effect of high prices on food consumption is further established by a statement of a leading Chicago milk dealer, who reports that after the advance in the

price of milk, his average daily distribution dropped from 4,000 quarts to 2,500 quarts.

The high prices demanded by retail butchers, which we have called attention to in many of our letters, have also been a means of making meatless days a stern reality in the saving of meats, and we would not be surprised, when the supply of hogs gets heavier, as it will in the near future, to find hog prices knocking at the door of \$15.50, the price the Government expects to have the farmer obtain for his hogs, and we think even with the conditions considered as to the big requirements for meats and the world's scarcity of live stock, \$15.50 for hogs fully discounts any situation that has developed up to the present time.

Due to the heavy feeding of soft corn and the good results obtained therefrom, we expect to see hogs come very fat, and the average weight heavier than in years during the coming winter, and we expect to see lard increase its discount under meats. The supplies of lard, everything considered, are fairly liberal, while the stocks of ribs, compared to other years, are not plentiful.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East St. Louis, as compiled by Schwarz & Co., show the following:

	Nov. 20, 1917.	Oct. 31, 1917.	Nov. 30, 1916.
M. pork, new, bbls.	2,304	972	2,081
All kinds of lard..	30,050,687	27,768,356	40,517,908
Sh. ribs, new, lbs..	3,033,325	919,574	13,023,789
S. P. hams, lbs... .	35,474,999	37,167,514	56,649,078
S. P. skd. hams... .	18,249,388	20,704,554	23,616,493
Total cuts meats..	166,857,903	155,652,354	204,630,752

The market for pork, lard and ribs for future delivery has shown weakness recently. From the way the packers are buying hogs and opposing any advance, we would not consider this the time to buy provisions, but on any good break we would take the buying side.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
**HENSCHIEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

**THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.**  
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

**H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG**  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**LEON DASHEW**  
Counselor At Law  
320 Broadway, New York  
Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:  
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,  
The Cudahy Packing Inc.  
Co. Manhattan Veal &  
Rosebrook Butter & Mutton Co.  
Egg Co., Inc.  
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef  
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

**John Agar Co.**  
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.  
Packers and Commission  
Slaughterers  
Beef, Pork and Mutton  
Members of the American Meat  
Packers' Association.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.  
**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
— ENGINEERS —  
**PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STOREAGES**  
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wm. H. Kneehans, Associate Engr.  
Cable Address Pacarc

**THERE IS AN EFFECT! THERE WAS A CAUSE!**  
**Effect—POSITIVE INSULATION**  
**Cause—THE BEST INSULATING MATERIAL**  
**THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO**  
WORTH YOUR WHILE TO GET OUR BOOKLET

# ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

**NH<sub>3</sub>**

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

**MORRIS & COMPANY**  
Chicago, Union Stock Yards

## OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

### Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and  
Sausage Manufacturers

UNDERWOOD HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON are given a very mild sugar cure and are of delicious flavor.

#### U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

of all our products insures their wholesomeness, and our "UNDERWOOD" and "YALE" brands insure

PERFECTION and CLEANLINESS  
of MANUFACTURE

CHICAGO

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

#### Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.  
Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers  
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION  
Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO

### WORTHEN, Trott & Sullivan

200 Produce Exchange,  
New York, N. Y.

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE  
COCOANUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-6291

Established 1877  
**W. G. PRESS & CO.**  
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago  
**PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS**  
*For Future Delivery*  
**GRAIN** Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

**R. W. BARNES**  
Broker in  
**PROVISIONS AND LARD**  
49 Board of Trade, Chicago

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 26.....	38,421	2,551	50,945	29,563
Tuesday, Nov. 27.....	18,729	3,265	34,550	13,100
Wednesday, Nov. 28.....	22,527	1,741	39,241	13,211
Thursday, Nov. 29.....	Holiday.			
Friday, Nov. 30.....	13,820	1,147	42,130	13,445
Saturday, Dec. 1.....	1,934	155	22,320	1,289
Total last week.....	94,431	8,889	189,195	70,548
Previous week.....	77,890	6,509	189,351	80,631
Year ago.....	50,310	6,391	240,953	77,101
Two years ago.....	61,827	7,120	272,782	78,166

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 26.....	5,744	164	2,025	1,860
Tuesday, Nov. 27.....	4,406	173	3,007	5,835
Wednesday, Nov. 28.....	9,505	543	4,016	5,857
Thursday, Nov. 29.....	Holiday.			
Friday, Nov. 30.....	6,140	194	4,049	1,363
Saturday, Dec. 1.....	1,690	...	2,026	408
Total last week.....	27,483	1,004	15,123	15,362
Previous week.....	23,583	931	22,188	15,249
Year ago.....	9,252	538	34,243	3,065
Two years ago.....	9,126	522	40,984	3,940

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Dec. 1, 1917.....	2,918,246	6,442,099	3,292,457
Same period, 1916.....	2,463,606	8,104,585	3,961,594
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Dec. 1, 1917.....		632,000	
Previous week.....		716,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....		810,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....		816,000	
Total year to date.....		23,412,000	
Same period, 1916.....		28,004,000	
Same period, 1915.....		23,877,000	

Combined receipts at the seven leading western markets for undermentioned weeks:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Dec. 1, 1917.....	288,000	482,000	182,000
Previous week.....	325,000	540,000	200,000
Same period, 1916.....	167,000	627,000	184,000
Same period, 1915.....	198,000	612,000	228,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Dec. 1, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	10,336,000	8,650,000
Hogs.....	18,948,000	22,455,000
Sheep.....	9,152,000	10,577,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.....	32,500		
Anglo-American.....	11,500		
Swift & Co.....	29,000		
Hammond Co.....	14,000		
Morris & Co.....	16,160		
Wilson & Co.....	19,160		
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,300		
Western P. Co.....	7,000		
Robert & Oake.....	5,200		
Miller & Hart.....	8,800		
Ind. P. Co.....	7,300		
Brennan P. Co.....	5,200		
Others.....	12,100		

	Totals	171,000
Previous week.....		162,200
Year ago.....		190,100

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$11.00	\$17.55	\$11.85	\$16.00
Previous week.....	11.15	17.75	11.50	17.00
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.30	9.55	8.30	12.15
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.60	6.50	5.95	8.80
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.50	7.00	5.50	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	7.65	4.50	7.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.05	7.60	4.50	7.30
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.00	6.13	3.55	5.75

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$10.00@15.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.00@14.50
Range steers.....	6.50@13.50
Stockers and feeders.....	7.75@10.00
Good to choice ewes.....	7.00@ 8.75
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@ 9.50
Medium wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	17.00@17.15

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## December 8, 1917

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Sheep.....	9,152,000	10,577,000

## Fair to good cows.....

\$7.00@ 8.00

## Canners.....

5.00@ 6.00

## Cutters.....

6.00@ 6.50

## Bologna bulls.....

4.00@ 7.50

## Butcher bulls.....

7.75@ 10.00

## Heavy calves.....

7.00@ 10.00

## Veal calves.....

11.00@ 12.25

## HOGS.

11.00@ 12.25

## Prime light butchers.....

\$16.90@ 17.10

## Fair to fancy light.....

16.70@ 17.00

## Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....

17.00@ 17.25

## Choice heavy packing.....

16.75@ 17.00

## Rough heavy packing.....

16.50@ 16.85

## Pigs, fair to good.....

14.50@ 15.25

## Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....

17.25@ 17.25

## SHEEP.

\$10.00@ 12.25

## Good to choice wethers.....

10.00@ 11.25

## Yearlings.....

12.50@ 14.50

## Western lambs, good to choice.....

16.00@ 16.90

## Native lambs, good to choice.....

16.25@ 16.90

## Feeding lambs.....

16.00@ 17.00

## Goats.....

6.00@ 8.00

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

35 @45

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers . . . . .	20 @22
Good native steers . . . . .	18 @20
Native steers, medium . . . . .	16 @18
Heifers, good . . . . .	14 @16
Cows . . . . .	10 @14
Hind quarters, choice . . . . .	26 @26
Fore quarters, choice . . . . .	17 @17

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1 . . . . .	40 @40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2 . . . . .	35 @35
Steer Loins, No. 1 . . . . .	38 @38
Steer Loins, No. 2 . . . . .	24 @24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1 . . . . .	50 @50
Steer Short Loins, No. 2 . . . . .	36 @36
Steer Loin Ends (hips) . . . . .	24 @24
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2 . . . . .	22 @22
Cow Short Loins . . . . .	15 @15
Cow Loin Ends (hips) . . . . .	16 @16
Cow Loins . . . . .	14 @14
Sirloin Butts, No. 3 . . . . .	20 @20
Strip Loins No. 3 . . . . .	— @—
Steer Ribs, No. 1 . . . . .	30 @30
Steer Ribs, No. 2 . . . . .	20 @20
Cow Ribs, No. 1 . . . . .	18 @18
Cow Ribs, No. 2 . . . . .	16 @16
Cow Ribs, No. 3 . . . . .	12 @12
Riblets . . . . .	17 @17
Steer Rounds, No. 1 . . . . .	18 @18
Steer Rounds, No. 2 . . . . .	17 @17
Cow Rounds . . . . .	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Flank Steak . . . . .	20 @20
Rump Butts . . . . .	17 @17
Steer Chucks, No. 1 . . . . .	16 @16
Steer Chucks, No. 2 . . . . .	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Cow Chucks . . . . .	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Boneless Chucks . . . . .	13 @14
Steer Plates . . . . .	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Medium Plates . . . . .	14 @14
Briskets, No. 1 . . . . .	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Briskets, No. 2 . . . . .	14 @14
Shoulder Clods . . . . .	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Steer Navel Ends . . . . .	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Cow Navel Ends . . . . .	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Fore Shanks . . . . .	9 @9
Hind Shanks . . . . .	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins . . . . .	15 @15
Trimmings . . . . .	13 @14

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb. . . . .	10 @11
Hearts . . . . .	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Tongues . . . . .	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Sweetbreads . . . . .	27 @28
Ox Tail, per lb. . . . .	10 @11
Fresh tripe, plain . . . . .	7 @7
Fresh tripe, H. O. . . . .	8 @8
Livers . . . . .	12 @13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb. . . . .	7 @8

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal . . . . .	13 @15 1/2
Light Carcass . . . . .	19 @20
Good Carcass . . . . .	21 @22
Good Saddles . . . . .	22 @23
Medium Racks . . . . .	12 @12
Good Racks . . . . .	17 1/2 @17 1/2

## Veal Product.

Brains, each . . . . .	10 @12
Sweethearts . . . . .	35 @50
Calf Livers . . . . .	25 @26

## Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs . . . . .	22 @22
Round Dressed Lambs . . . . .	24 @24
Saddles, Caul . . . . .	25 @25
R. D. Lamb Fore . . . . .	21 @21
Caul Lamb Fore . . . . .	20 @20
R. D. Lamb Saddles . . . . .	27 @27
Lamb Fries, per lb. . . . .	20 @20
Lamb Tongues, each . . . . .	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb . . . . .	23 @23

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep . . . . .	18 @18
Good Sheep . . . . .	20 @20
Medium Saddles . . . . .	20 @20
Good Saddles . . . . .	22 @22
Good Fore . . . . .	18 @18
Medium Backs . . . . .	18 @18
Mutton Legs . . . . .	22 @22
Mutton Loins . . . . .	17 @17
Mutton Stew . . . . .	14 @14
Sheep Tongues, each . . . . .	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each . . . . .	12 @12

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs . . . . .	25 @24 1/2
Pork Loins . . . . .	24 @24
Leaf Lard . . . . .	30 @30
Tenderloins . . . . .	32 @32
Spare Ribs . . . . .	19 @19
Butts . . . . .	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Hocks . . . . .	18 @18
Trimmings . . . . .	19 @19
Extra Lean Trimmings . . . . .	24 @24
Tails . . . . .	17 @17
Snouts . . . . .	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Pigs' Feet . . . . .	8 @8
Pigs' Heads . . . . .	16 @16
Blade Bones . . . . .	9 @9
Blade Meat . . . . .	18 @18
Cheek Meat . . . . .	17 @17
Hog Livers, per lb . . . . .	10 @10
Neck Bones . . . . .	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders . . . . .	24 @24
Pork Hearts . . . . .	15 @15
Pork Kidneys, per lb . . . . .	13 @13
Pork Tongues . . . . .	22 @22
Slip Bones . . . . .	11 @11
Tail Bones . . . . .	11 @11
Brains . . . . .	12 @12
Backfat . . . . .	22 1/2 @22 1/2

## Shoulders.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.	SAUSAGE.
Carcass Beef.	Columbia Cloth Bologna.....
Prime native steers . . . . .	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Good native steers . . . . .	16 @16
Native steers, medium . . . . .	18 @18
Heifers, good . . . . .	14 @16
Cows . . . . .	10 @14
Hind quarters, choice . . . . .	26 @26
Fore quarters, choice . . . . .	17 @17
Beef Cuts.	Special Compressed Sausage.....
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1 . . . . .	21 @21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2 . . . . .	21 @21
Steer Loins, No. 1 . . . . .	37 1/2 @37 1/2
Steer Loins, No. 2 . . . . .	24 @24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1 . . . . .	20 @20
Steer Short Loins, No. 2 . . . . .	20 @20
Steer Loin Ends (hips) . . . . .	24 @24
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2 . . . . .	22 @22
Cow Short Loins . . . . .	15 @15
Cow Loin Ends (hips) . . . . .	16 @16
Cow Loins . . . . .	14 @14
Sirloin Butts, No. 3 . . . . .	20 @20
Strip Loins No. 3 . . . . .	— @—
Steer Ribs, No. 1 . . . . .	20 @20
Steer Ribs, No. 2 . . . . .	18 @18
Cow Ribs, No. 1 . . . . .	16 @16
Cow Ribs, No. 2 . . . . .	12 @12
Rolls . . . . .	17 @17
Steer Rounds, No. 1 . . . . .	18 @18
Steer Rounds, No. 2 . . . . .	17 @17
Cow Rounds . . . . .	17 @17
Flank Steak . . . . .	20 @20
Rump Butts . . . . .	17 @17
Steer Chucks, No. 1 . . . . .	16 @16
Steer Chucks, No. 2 . . . . .	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Cow Chucks . . . . .	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Boneless Chucks . . . . .	13 @14
Steer Plates . . . . .	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Medium Plates . . . . .	14 @14
Briskets, No. 1 . . . . .	15 1/2 @15 1/2
Briskets, No. 2 . . . . .	14 @14
Shoulder Clods . . . . .	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Steer Navel Ends . . . . .	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Cow Navel Ends . . . . .	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Fore Shanks . . . . .	9 @9
Hind Shanks . . . . .	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins . . . . .	15 @15
Trimmings . . . . .	13 @14
Beef Product.	Summer Sausage.
Brains, per lb. . . . .	41 1/2 @41 1/2
Hearts . . . . .	35 1/2 @35 1/2
Tongues . . . . .	39 1/2 @39 1/2
Sweetbreads . . . . .	27 @27
Ox Tail, per lb. . . . .	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain . . . . .	7 @7
Fresh tripe, H. O. . . . .	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Livers . . . . .	12 @13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb. . . . .	7 @8
Veal.	Sausage in Brine.
Heavy Carcass, Veal . . . . .	10 @11
Light Carcass . . . . .	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Good Carcass . . . . .	21 @22
Good Saddles . . . . .	22 @23
Medium Racks . . . . .	12 @12
Good Racks . . . . .	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Veal Product.	Sausage in Brine.
Brains, each . . . . .	2.30 @2.30
Hearts . . . . .	11.50 @11.50
Tongues . . . . .	15.95 @15.95
Sweetbreads . . . . .	19.95 @19.95
Ox Tail, per lb. . . . .	20.00 @20.00
Fresh tripe, plain . . . . .	11.50 @11.50
Fresh tripe, H. O. . . . .	11.50 @11.50
Livers . . . . .	15.00 @15.00
Kidneys, per lb. . . . .	19.00 @19.00
Veal.	VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.
Pickled Pig's Feet, in 337-lb. barrels . . . . .	\$16.50 @16.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels . . . . .	15.95 @15.95
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels . . . . .	17.70 @17.70
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels . . . . .	— @—
Pickled Pork Shanks, in 200-lb. barrels . . . . .	— @—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels . . . . .	69.50 @69.50
CORNED MEATS.	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2 . . . . .	3.15 @3.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2 . . . . .	6.10 @6.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6 . . . . .	22.00 @22.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2 . . . . .	1.60 @1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 1 . . . . .	2.60 @2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2 . . . . .	1.60 @1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1 . . . . .	2.35 @2.35
Vienna sausage, No. 1/2 . . . . .	1.15 @1.15
Vienna sausage, No. 1 . . . . .	2.50 @2.50
CANNED MEATS.	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2 . . . . .	3.15 @3.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2 . . . . .	6.10 @6.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6 . . . . .	22.00 @22.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2 . . . . .	1.60 @1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 1 . . . . .	2.60 @2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2 . . . . .	1.60 @1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1 . . . . .	2.35 @2.35
CORNED MEATS.	Per doz.
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/2 . . . . .	3.15 @3.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2 . . . . .	6.10 @6.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6 . . . . .	22.00 @22.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2 . . . . .	1.60 @1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 1 . . . . .	2.60 @2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2 . . . . .	1.60 @1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1 . . . . .	2.35 @2.35
EXTRACT OF BEEF.	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case . . . . .	\$2.50 @2.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case . . . . .	4.50 @4.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case . . . . .	8.50 @8.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case . . . . .	16.25 @16.25
BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.	Per doz.
Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels . . . . .	\$35.00 @35.00
Prime Beef . . . . .	\$32.00 @32.00
Prime Mess Beef . . . . .	\$31.00 @31.00
Mess Beef . . . . .	— @—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.) . . . . .	— @—
Rump Butts . . . . .	35.00 @35.00
Mess Pork . . . . .	51.00 @51.00
Rump Butts . . . . .	— @—
Clear Fat Backs . . . . .	56.00 @56.00
Family Back Pork . . . . .	48.00 @48.00
Bean Pork . . . . .	42.50 @42.50
LARD.	Per doz.
Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs . . . . .	22 @22
Pure lard . . . . .	28 @28
Lard substitute, tcs . . . . .	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Lard compounds . . . . .	22 @22
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels . . . . .	1.61 @1.61
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs . . . . .	28 @28
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. to lc. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to lc. over tierces.	— @—
BUTTERINE.	Per doz.
1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago . . . . .	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb . . . . .	28 1/2 @28 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs . . . . .	29 1/4 @29 1/4
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs . . . . .	22 @22
DRY SALT MEATS.	Per doz.
(Boxed, loose are 1/4c. less.) . . . . .	33.85 @33.85
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg . . . . .	33.85 @33.85
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg . . . . .	33.85 @33.85
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg . . . . .	33.85 @33.85
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg . . . . .	30.35 @30.35
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg . . . . .	30.50 @30.50
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg . . . . .	30.75 @30.75
Extra Short Clears . . . . .	31.85 @31.85
Extra Short Ribs . . . . .	31.85 @31.85
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg . . . . .	32.00 @32.00
Butts . . . . .	20.35 @20.35
Bacon meat, 1 1/2c. more . . . . .	— @—
WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	Per doz.
Hams, 12 lbs., avg . . . . .	32 @32
Hams, 16 lbs., avg . . . . .	38 @38
Skinned Hams . . . . .	31 @31
Cales, 4@12 lbs . . . . .	32 @32
Cales, 6@12 lbs . . . . .	32 @32
New York Smoked, 8@12 lbs., avg . . . . .	27 @27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy . . . . .	44 @44
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg . . . . .	36 1/4 @36 1/4
Wide, 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg . . . . .	37 @37

# Retail Section

## Figuring Retail Butchers' Profits

A few days ago The Evening World in an editorial asked, "What can be done and done at once to protect New York consumers from the rapacity of butchers who, as The Evening World's recent investigation revealed, charge their customers prices that mean a profit of from 100 to 200 per cent. on the wholesale cost of meat?"

An article in the same paper a few days previously quoted butchers as paying 17c. for rounds of beef, and selling round steak for 35c. per pound.

Everybody who knows anything about the butcher business knows how preposterous this is. It is probable the information was gathered by a reporter who asked a few butchers how much they paid for rounds and how much they sold round steak for. When told they paid 17c. for rounds and sold the steaks for 35c., it was taken for granted that there was a clear profit of 100 per cent., without the reporter knowing anything about the details of this most difficult business.

Even The Evening World will admit that this is unfair to the butcher, and no doubt will be glad to give the same publicity to the true state of facts, as shown by the following figures, which can be very easily verified in actual demonstration at any time in any shop in New York.

Here are the figures in a practical actual test on a round of beef that weighs 100 lbs. and cost 17c. per pound wholesale:

100 lb. Round of beef.....at 17c. lb.	\$17.00
<b>Yield:</b>	
Leg of beef.....23 lbs. at 6c. lb.	\$1.38
Round steak.....18 lbs. at 28c. lb.	5.04
Bone.....4 lbs. at 3c. lb.	.12
Waste.....3 lbs. at 7c. lb.	.21
Flank steak.....2 lbs. at 25c. lb.	.50
Thick flank.....9 lbs. at 18c. lb.	1.62
Fat.....8 lbs. at 15c. lb.	1.20
Bottom round and rump.....33 lbs. at 25c. lb.	8.25
100 lbs.	\$18.32
<b>Cost</b> .....	17.00
<b>Profit</b> .....	\$1.32

This is less than 8 per cent. gross profit, and the cost of doing business is from 15 to 20 per cent.

The figures on a loin of beef follow:

100 lb. loin of beef.....at 25c. lb.	\$25.00
<b>Yield:</b>	
Top sirloin.....20 lbs. at 28c. lb.	\$5.60
Hip (sirloin steak).....24 lbs. at 30c. lb.	7.20
Short loin (porterhouse steak).....35 lbs. at 40c. lb.	14.00
Kidney.....1½ lb.	.24
Suet.....12 lbs. at 20c. lb.	2.40
Waste.....7½ lbs. at 9c. lb.	.67
100 lbs.	\$30.11
<b>Cost</b> .....	25.00
<b>Profit</b> .....	\$6.11

This is 24½ per cent. gross profit, and the cost of doing business is from 15 to 20 per cent.

And to make this "enormous" profit a man stands behind the counter from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. and until 10 o'clock on Saturday

night, in the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter, working hard all day long.

Two sides of beef were cut up on Monday night at L. Oppenheimer's 125th street shop for the benefit of newspaper representatives, and under the immediate direction of a committee which was appointed by John Mitchell, chairman of the Federal Food Board for New York, and composed of Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City; Cyrus Miller of the state distributing department, and Sophie Irene Loeb of The Evening World. There were also present A. F. Grimm, president of the East Side Master Butchers of America; George Shaffer, Jacob Meyer, Julius Dietz, R. E. Dustin of Armour & Company, Eugene S. Devlin, William Lyons, Michael Quigley of Kuhnast & Quigley, the Miller brothers of Sixth avenue; Morris A. Buchsbaum, of A. Buchsbaum Company, Inc.; Charles Nauss, of Nauss Bros.; Leon Alexandre, of The National Provisioner; Henry Koelsch, George E. Zypf, Louis Strauss, George Pfahler and many other representative butchers of the local district, and every one an expert in his line.

From the results of the evening's work the following prices were decided on on two grades of beef, one very light and low grade, costing 15c., the other costing 19c.:

### Hindquarter beef:

	Fair price for lower grade meat.	Fair price for average good grade.
Flank soup meat.....	20c.	20c.
Neck.....	—	20c.
Horseshoe meat.....	22c.	22c.
Rump beef.....	18c.	22c.
Bottom round.....	24c.	32c.
Top sirloin.....	22c.	25c.
Shin soup meat.....	20c.	20c.
Beef kidney.....	16c.	18c.
Flank steak.....	24c.	25c.
Sirloin steaks.....	25c.	28c.
Porterhouse steaks.....	25c.	28c.
Delmonico.....	—	28c.
Suet.....	14c.	14c.
Shop fat.....	7c.	7c.
Chopped beef.....	20c.	22c.
Round steak.....	28c.	—
Bones.....	free	free

### Forequarter beef:

Plate.....	16c.	18c.
Navel.....	16c.	18c.
Cross rib.....	22c.	25c.
Shoulder soup meat.....	20c.	20c.
Rib of beef.....	22c.	28c.
Rib of beef.....	—	28c.
Chuck beef.....	18c.	20c.
Chuck soup meat.....	20c.	20c.
Top chuck.....	—	20c.
Chuck steak.....	20c.	20c.
Skirt steak.....	22c.	22c.
Chop meat.....	20c.	22c.
Brisket.....	16c.	18c.

As Mr. Oppenheimer has thirty-eight stores and doesn't deliver purchases, the butchers present who have only one store and do deliver said the demonstration was hardly a fair one anyway; it was argued that 30 or 35 per cent. was the least the small butcher ought to accept in the way of profit.

### Big Difference in Prices.

Mr. Williams made a speech, saying that the committee had found beef that sold over the counter in one store at 22c. selling as high as 48c. in another store. He said it was the profiteer among butchers whom the food directors were down on, and that the trade ought to get after the profiteer just as the Bar Association gets after a lawyer who betrays his profession. The butchers agreed that they agreed with Mr. Williams, but August F. Grimm, president of the East Side branch of the United Master Butchers, asked Mr. Williams where the published statement came from that the butchers were making from 100 to 200 per cent. profit.

"We had six expert dietitians," Mr. Williams replied, "who went from shop to shop and found a range of more than 100 per cent. in the prices for the same grade of meat."

Among those present at the demonstration was an old-time butcher. He had a test sheet of Richard Webber on an 8c. steer that was made when the best beef was sold at that price. Had this system been used much time and unnecessary work could have been saved, as everybody knows that the Webber system was second to none. Here are the figures; weights are unnecessary:

Sirloin steak.....	\$0.20
Porterhouse steak.....	.22
Round steak.....	.18
Chuck steak.....	.12
Flank steak.....	.12
Flank stew.....	.10
Prime rib roast.....	.16
Blade roast.....	.12
Chuck roast.....	.10
Stew beef.....	.12
Stew beef.....	.10
Soup beef.....	.08
Soup beef.....	.05
Plate navel and brisket.....	.06
Bottom round.....	.14
Rumps.....	.12
Suet.....	.10
Shop fat.....	.03
Bones.....	—
Bones, fat and liver.....	—
Cross rib.....	.12
Top sirloin.....	.14
Total.....	\$2.38

The grand total per pound, \$2.38 divided by the number of items, 22, leaves a gross profit of 2¾c. per pound on the steer, after which expenses must be deducted.

If this system was good enough for Richard Webber, the shrewdest and most efficient butcher of his day, it should be good enough for anybody else.

According to these figures, conditions in the butcher shop are not as black as they are painted. The tests quoted showed, if they showed anything, that the butcher's gross profit on the round and loin of beef was about 16 per cent. It is admitted that his overhead expense in New York today is from 10 to 20 per cent. From this it may be seen how much his net profit was, as compared to the 100 to 200 per cent. profit claimed by the ignorant newspaper figurer.

L. A.

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

The Co-operative Packing Company, Wausau, Wis., is establishing retail markets in various cities throughout Wisconsin.

Bruce Herman, who recently purchased the Corcoran Meat Market, Corcoran, Cal., will take over the postoffice quarters, as soon as they are vacated, and fit up a market.

Kwong, Sang & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in poultry and meat, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Louis Fong, Lee Lun and M. Nai, No. 37 Mott street, New York, N. Y.

Allen C. Warvel, a retired butcher, died at his home in Bradford, Ohio, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Warvel was 75 years of age, and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Charles Zwetsch & Son, whose business in Alexander, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, have reopened their market in Demensing & Rehorn's garage.

Kramer Brothers, of Greystone, Conn., have opened a meat and vegetable market in the Dondario Block on Thomaston avenue, Waterville, Conn.

William A. Murphy will open a meat market in Boonville, N. Y.

Harry H. Colpitts has resigned as manager of the co-operative store in East Walpole, Mass., and will enter the meat business with F. M. Gill on Federal street, Boston, Mass. Mr. Gerrish, of Lynn, will succeed Mr. Colpitts as manager.

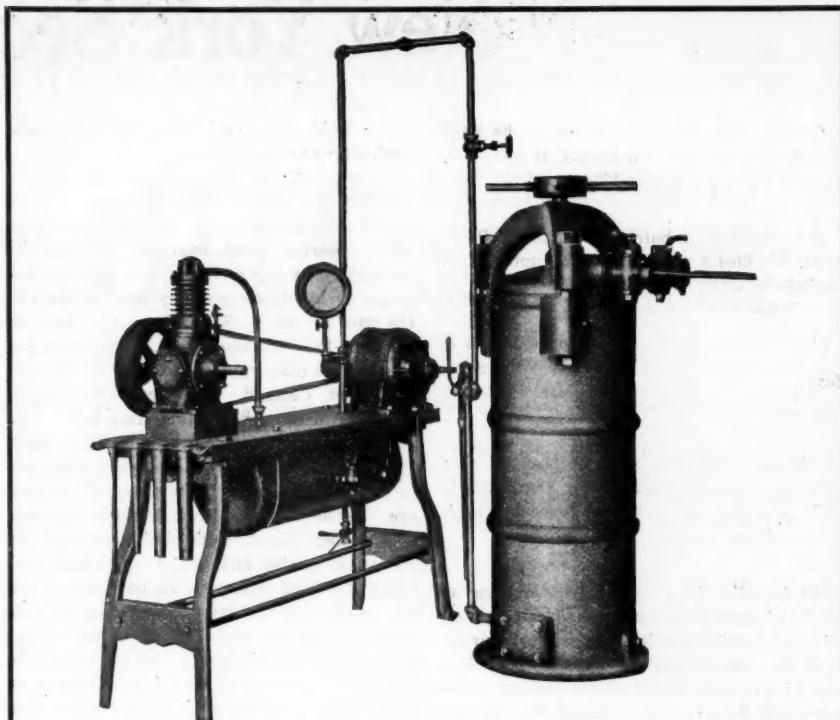
The People's Market has engaged in the meat and grocery business at St. Helens, Ore.

Chas. L. Waugh has purchased the Central Meat Market, Chappell, Neb.

B. F. Whitson has engaged in the meat business in Kellerton, Neb.

George Courtney is about to engage in the meat business at Randolph, Neb.

M. March has purchased the butcher shop of Joseph Kolar in Peru, Neb.



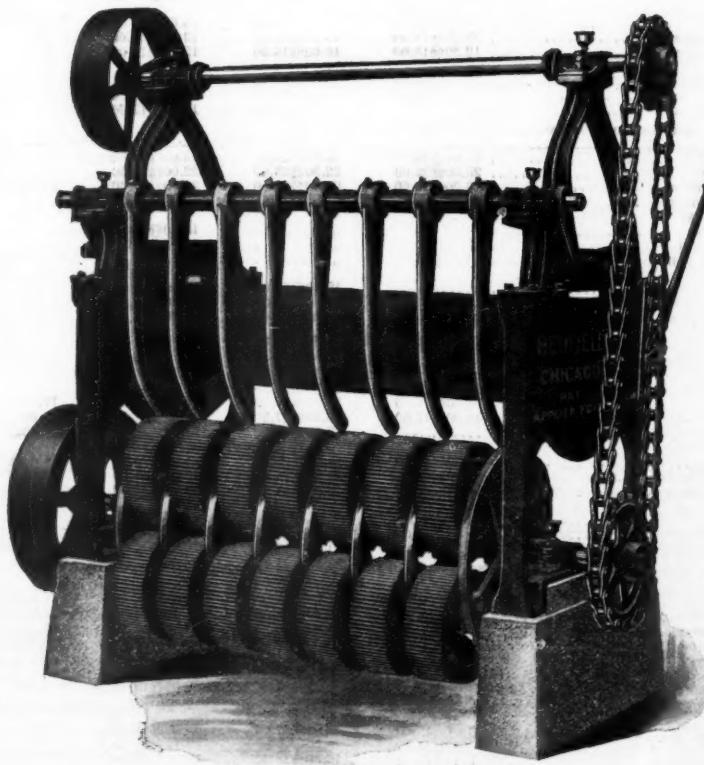
The Ideal arrangement of compressed air stuffer with bench outfit showing motor, compressor and tank connected up complete on table. Outfit is shipped complete as illustrated.

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Pork Packers' Supplies and Machinery**

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**WILL END  
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FLOOR SPACE 4'0" x 7'0"—H.P. 7½  
CAPACITY 68 TO 240 PER HR.

# New York Section

Albert Frank, for many years in the retail butcher business, died on Friday at his home, No. 175 Penn street, Brooklyn.

Charles Katz, a butcher of No. 17 Perry street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$801 and no assets.

Vice-President L. H. Heymann of Morris & Company, arrived in New York on Wednesday for a few days' visit, bringing Mrs. Heymann with him.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending December 1, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.87 cents per pound.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 1, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 269 lbs.; Brooklyn, 22,365 lbs.; Bronx, 2 lbs.; Queens, 150 lbs.; total, 22,786 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 19 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 398 lbs.; Brooklyn, 41 lbs.; Bronx, 901 lbs.; Queens, 19 lbs.; total, 1,359 lbs.

The Amalgamated Association of Window Smashers, Local No. 63, have shown that they are good judges of meat when they smashed the windows in N. Kramer's shop at No. 172 East God street, and most efficiently "cleaned up." Their booty was a bunch of Kingan's famous hams and cans of lard. Perhaps the guilty gentlemen were accustomed to quality meats, because they surely did show they knew where good goods were to be had for the taking. Kramer's 63d street shop has always been known as a quality market, handling nothing but the best. The Kingan Company will doubtless be gratified to know that their products are appreciated in every walk of life.

Diners at cabarets soon will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing towards the support of the boys in the trenches. Rules governing the collection of the war revenue tax on cabaret admissions probably will be issued by the Treasury Department next week. Regarding 20 per cent. of the bill for refreshments as the cost of admission, where no admission fee is charged, the proposed tax is one cent on each ten cents or fraction thereof of such 20 per cent. of the total charge. If, for instance, the check handed you by the waiter is for \$5, you will find at the bottom an additional 10 cents for war revenues. The term "cabaret" is held to include "every hotel, restaurant, hall or other public place at or in which, in connection with the service or sale of food or other refreshment or merchandise, there is conducted any vaudeville, or other performers or diversion in the way of acting, singing, declamation or dancing, either with or without instrumental or other music." Where there is only instrumental music by an orchestra, as in the case of many hotels, the tax does not apply. It does apply, however, if dancing

is permitted. The tax is paid by the person paying for the refreshment.

There are three things necessary to the growth of a business, and when they are faithfully observed, that business is bound to prosper. They are quality goods, system, and management, which is amply demonstrated in the case of the J. S. Hoffman Co., Inc. of Nos. 181-183 Franklin Street, New York City, whose main offices are at Nos. 219-221 Franklin Street, Chicago. The New York branch has been in its new building since April, and under the efficient management of Sol. Salinger, Sr., has made remarkable progress. They are constantly adding to their selling force and are hot-foot after local business, besides which they have established agencies in foreign countries and are getting their full share of export business. In particular, they are pushing the cheese and sausage departments to the limit, and from present indications there is little doubt that in time this firm will be recognized as a leading factor in these lines. The head of the establishment has had years of experience in these lines and knows them from every angle. He is also an efficiency expert and a master business-getter. Their hog and beef products, cheese and

sausages are in demand, and as an enormous stock is kept constantly on hand, any order can be attended to with practically no loss of time. The ambitious and hustling tendencies of the New York branch, as of the entire organization, know no limits.

#### POULTRY STOCKS ARE REDUCED.

According to returns received by the United States Food Administration very satisfactory reduction of the stock of poultry in cold storage was made by the Thanksgiving market. In Boston and New England the estimates are that 95 per cent. of the turkeys were withdrawn from storage, and in New York 75 to 80 per cent. There was also a decided reduction of other stored poultry.

In spite of reports to the contrary, little if any of this stock withdrawn from storage is held over for the Christmas market. In several states laws prohibit return of storage goods to the warehouses after it has been placed on the market, and the quantity placed in dealers' private refrigerators is very small.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

#### WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston,	New York,	Philadelphia,	Washington.
Choice	\$19.00@21.00	\$20.00@22.00	\$.....	\$.....
Good	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	14.50@17.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.50	15.00@17.50	13.00@14.50
Common	14.00@15.50	12.50@14.50	12.50@14.50	13.00@14.50
Cows:				
Good	13.50@14.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.50@16.00
Medium	13.00@13.50	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.50
Common	12.50@13.00	13.00@13.50	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Bulls:				
Good	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.00	12.00@12.00	.....
Medium	11.00@12.00	11.50@12.00	11.00@12.00	.....
Common	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:

Lamb:				
Choice	22.00@24.00	23.00@28.50	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
Good	20.00@22.00	22.50@23.00	22.00@22.50	23.00@24.00
Medium	18.00@20.00	21.50@22.50	20.00@21.00	22.00@23.00
Common	.....	.....	18.00@19.00	.....
Yearlings:				
Good	14.00@15.00	.....	19.00@20.00	.....
Medium	13.00@14.00	.....	18.00@19.00	10.00@15.00
Common	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	19.00@21.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Medium	18.00@19.00	18.00@17.00	18.00@17.00	.....
Common	17.00@18.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	.....

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:

Steers:				
Choice	19.00@21.00	19.50@21.50	22.00@21.50	.....
Good	16.50@18.00	17.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	15.00@16.50	15.50@17.50	15.50@17.50	14.50@17.00
Common	13.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@15.00	13.00@14.50
Cows:				
Good	13.50@14.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.50@16.00
Medium	13.00@13.50	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.50
Common	12.50@13.00	13.00@13.50	12.50@13.00	12.00@13.00
Bulls:				
Good	12.00@12.50	.....	.....	.....
Medium	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	.....
Common	.....	11.50@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00

Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:

Lamb:				
Choice	22.00@23.50	23.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	24.00@25.00
Good	20.00@22.00	22.50@23.00	21.00@22.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	18.00@20.00	20.50@22.50	20.00@21.00	22.00@23.00
Common	.....	.....	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00
Yearlings:				
Good	14.00@15.00	.....	19.00@20.00	.....
Medium	13.00@14.00	.....	18.00@19.00	.....
Common	10.00@14.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@18.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@19.00	.....
Medium	16.00@17.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Common	16.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	14.00@16.00	.....

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

# HEARN

**West Fourteenth St., New York**

**NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS AND APPAREL**

#### NEW YORK SETS THE EXAMPLE.

New York City, which has always taken a pride in its national reputation for extravagance, particularly in its magnificent hotels and eating places, is fast gaining a position in food saving that will be a cause for even greater pride in this time of war and need of economy in food. And the hotels of the metropolis are taking the lead in establishing this new reputation.

From figures received by the Food Administration showing immense savings in meat and wheat through the scrupulous observance of Meatless Tuesday and Wheatless Wednesday and other conservation measures they have adopted, it is clear that the New York hotels and restaurants are doing far more in proportion than the homes of the nation to save the foods America must ship to the European nations who are fighting its battle against Prussian autocracy. If hotels and eating places in other cities were doing as well as those in New York, and if private homes were saving with equal care the amounts of wheat, meat, fats and sugar that would be gained for shipment to our allies would be enormous.

The savings of wheat in the larger hotels and restaurants in New York City are already yielding well towards a thousand barrels of flour a week, and more than a thousand tons of meat, and this in spite of the fact that the movement has hardly more than fairly started, and new establishments are joining every day.

Actual figures received show that in the hotels and restaurants of New York City on Tuesday, November 13, the saving in meats amounted to 193,545 pounds, or 96.75 tons.

The saving of wheat flour on Wednesday, November 14, was 101,295 pounds, or 50.6 tons, or 517 barrels.

Through taking certain meats from their daily menus and refusing to serve meats at banquets, a further conservation was effected by hotels and restaurants swelling the total quantity of meats saved by them in New York during the whole week of November 12, to 232,254 pounds, or 116.12 tons.

By the use of whole or partial substitutes for wheat flour, particularly in bread and pastries, the saving in wheat flour for the week is increased to 121,554 pounds, or 60.8 tons, or about 620 barrels.

Provision dealers who supply New York hotels report a considerable decrease in sales since the adoption of Meatless Tuesday. One firm, which supplies only hotels of the better class with "choice" meats, reports a

decrease of 50 per cent. in orders for Tuesday. A wholesale house selling to both butchers and hotels reports a decrease of 10 to 15 per cent. in weekly sales.

A firm selling in several states to a great variety of trade reports the following decrease in Tuesday orders since the adoption of meatless days: In hotels, 30 per cent.; in restaurants, hospitals and institutions, 25 per cent.; in schools, 25 per cent.; to retail trade and homes, 12½ per cent.

Meatless Tuesday and Wheatless Wednesday were not actually suggested to hotel and restaurant proprietors until early in October, when the propaganda for a beefless Tuesday was just beginning to take effect. Many hotels began the meatless day only the first Tuesday in November, and in many others Tuesday of this week is the first meatless day to be observed.

The saving of meats in New York will show enormous increase this week. It is estimated that hotels and restaurants in this city alone within a fortnight will be saving a minimum of 300 tons of meats and 1,200 barrels of wheat flour per week. If the hotels and restaurants of the whole country save in the same proportion that those of New York are saving, John McE. Bowman, Chief of the Hotels Division of the U. S.

Food Administration, believes that in this one industry alone the savings will be sufficient to furnish several shiploads of meats and wheat each week for our armies and allies.

#### BRITISH FOOD-SAVING LEAGUE.

To secure public co-operation in food-saving measures the British Ministry of Food is forming a League of National Safety, with an anchor and the words "Food Economy—National Safety" as its symbol. Appeals for 10,000 members are being made as a test of public willingness to co-operate, and if the response comes up to expectations, 100,000 members will be asked for, and then a million, and so on until the British nation is organized to carry out a well-arranged program.

At least once a month members of this league will be told what specific food articles to save, in order to adjust demand to fluctuating supplies, and aid will also be asked in preventing increased consumption of specific food articles when control measures by the Ministry of Food lead to lowered prices. Attention will also be paid to the importance of proper cooking and a corps of public speakers will be enlisted on the plan of the Four Minute speakers in this country.

## BONE CRUSHERS



## WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

*Send for catalog No. 9.*

### THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

5 Second St.

SAN FRANCISCO

Works  
ST. LOUIS

December 8, 1917

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to fairly prime.....	\$10.00@13.40
Oxen and stags.....	6.50@11.25
Bulls .....	6.50@10.00
Cows .....	4.25@ 9.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veals .....	13.50@16.75
Live calves, yearlings .....	—@—
Live calves, Southern .....	@ 9.50
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@12.00
Live calves, grassers .....	8.25@ 8.75

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	15.00@18.10
Live lambs, culs .....	@14.00
Live sheep, common to fair.....	7.50@ 9.00
Live sheep, ewes .....	—@—
Live sheep, culs .....	@ 6.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@17.75
Hogs, medium .....	@17.75
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@17.65
Pigs .....	@17.25
Roughs .....	@16.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy .....	20 @21
Choice native, light .....	20 @21
Native, common to fair .....	17 @19

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy .....	21 @22
Choice native, light .....	20 @21
Native, common to fair.....	17 @19
Choice Western, heavy .....	17 @21
Choice Western, light .....	15 1/2 @16 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	14 @15
Good to choice heifers.....	19 @20
Common to fair heifers.....	16 @17
Choice cows .....	15 @15 1/2
Common to fair cows .....	13 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls .....	12 @12 1/2

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	24 @28	25 @28
No. 2 ribs .....	17 1/2 @20	21 @24
No. 3 ribs.....	13 1/2 @15	16 @20
No. 1 loins.....	24 @28	25 @30
No. 2 loins .....	18 @20	20 @24
No. 3 loins.....	13 1/2 @15	17 @19
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	24 @27	24 @27
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	18 @23	19 @23
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	14 @18	17 @18
No. 1 rounds .....	17 1/2 @18 1/2	@19
No. 2 rounds .....	15 1/2 @16	@18
No. 3 rounds.....	13 1/2 @15	@17
No. 1 chuck.....	17 1/2 @18	@19
No. 2 chuck.....	15 @16	@18
No. 3 chuck.....	13 @13 1/2	@17

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb. ....	@23
Veals, country dressed, per lb. ....	@21
Western calves, choice .....	@22
Western calves, fair to good.....	@19
Grassers and buttermilks .....	@15

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@24
Hogs, 180 lbs. ....	@24
Hogs, 160 lbs. ....	@24 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@24 1/4
Pigs .....	@25 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice .....	@24
Lambs, choice .....	—@—
Lambs, good .....	@23
Lambs, medium to good.....	@21 1/2
Sheep, choice .....	18 @19
Sheep, medium to good.....	17 @18
Sheep, culs .....	16 @17

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg. ....	@31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg. ....	@30
Smoked hams, 1' to 16 lbs. avg. ....	@29 1/2
Smoked picnics, light .....	@28
Smoked picnics, heavy .....	@25 1/2
Smoked shoulders .....	@24 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb. ....	23 @25
Dried beef set .....	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	@31

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city .....	@31
Fresh pork loins, Western .....	23 @29
Fresh pork loins .....	22 @26
Fresh pork tenderloins .....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins .....	@31
Shoulders, city .....	@28

## SHOULDERS, BUTTS, FRESH HAMS.

Shoulders, Western .....	@26
Butts, regular .....	@27
Butts, boneless .....	@31
Fresh hams, city .....	@30
Fresh hams, Western .....	@27
Fresh picnic hams .....	@24

## BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	77.50@80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	67.50@70.00
Black hoofs, per ton .....	80.00@90.00
Striped hoofs, per ton .....	80.00@90.00
White hoofs, per ton .....	90.00@95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's. ....	185.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's. ....	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's. ....	@ 90.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. ....	@23c.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed. ....	@17c.
Fresh cow tongues .....	@16c.
Calves' heads, scalded .....	@65c.
Sweetbreads, veal .....	@100c.
Sweetbreads, beef .....	@35c.
Calves' livers .....	@30c.
Beef kidneys .....	@15c.
Mutton kidneys .....	@20c.
Livers, beef .....	@18c.
Oxtails .....	@14c.
Hearts, beef .....	@12 1/4 c.
Rolls, beef .....	@21c.
Tenderloin, beef, Western. ....	@33c.
Lamb's frites .....	@12c.
Extra lean pork trimmings .....	@24c.

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat .....	@ 7%
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@13

Shop bones, per cwt. .... @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle .....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle .....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle .....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle .....	•
Hog, free of salt, tca. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b. New York .....	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb. ....	@ 6
Hog middles .....	@ 7
Hog bungs .....	•
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York .....	@14
Beef middles .....	@32
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each .....	@ 8 1/2
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each .....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz. ....	@25

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sling., white .....	28 1/2	30 1/2
Pepper, Sling., black .....	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white .....	28 1/2	30 1/2
Pepper, red .....	16	19
Allspice .....	7 1/2	10
Cinnamon .....	22	26
Coriander .....	17	19
Cloves .....	57	62
Ginger .....	22	25
Mace .....	54	58

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls. ....	@28
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. ....	@6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals. ....	@ 7

Process, Extras .....

Process, Firsts .....

Process, Extras .....

Process, Firsts .....

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